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DEATH OF A NOTED CITIZEN.

MR. WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

AN ILLNESS OF FOUR DAYS ENDS AN HONORED AND SUCCESSFUL LIFE—THE PUBLIC EVENTS IN MR. ASTOR'S CAREER—A RIPE SCHOLAR AND PHILANTHROPIC MAN—FAMILY INCIDENTS RETOLD.

Mr. William B. Astor, after an illness of only a few days, died at his residence in this City yesterday at 9:30 A. M., aged eighty-two years. Mr. Astor was in his usual good health, except for a slight cold, until Saturday of last week. On that morning his cold began to trouble him and occasioned a severe cough. During the night he was very restless, and on Sunday morning his cough was so threatening that his friends called in his physician. It was then apparent that his lungs were affected. He was in excellent spirits, however, during Sunday and the greater part of Monday, being confident of a speedy recovery. Toward evening on Monday he grew much worse, and on the following morning the symptoms of pneumonia were marked, and a consultation of physicians was held. Mr. Astor was still confident, and, referring to a dangerous illness of four years since, remarked to his family physician: "You saved my life once, Doctor, and I guess you will be able to do so again." During the day, Tuesday he lapsed into a condition of lethargy, and appeared to lose interest in what was going on about him. During Tuesday afternoon his symptoms continued to grow worse, and his efforts at respiration became more labored. Tuesday night he suffered intense pain, and on Wednesday morning he was very low, although sufficiently conscious to recognize the friends who surrounded his bedside. At a few minutes past 8 o'clock yesterday morning he partook of the Holy Communion from the hands of Rev. Edward C. Houghton, of the Church of the Transfiguration, and at that time he had sufficient command of his faculties to repeat the Lord's Prayer after the minister. From that time his decline was rapid until the hour of his death.

MR. ASTOR'S LIFE.

It is seldom that the son of a distinguished man possesses the powers or the abilities which enabled the father to emerge from mediocrity and stand in the front rank of humanity. Whenever such a marvel happens the world is apt to believe that the son has achieved his distinction mainly through the opportunities acquired through the genius of the father. The superlatively wise say that such a one was born in the purple, and though they are willing to admit that he has acted regally, they are equally certain that he could never have attained by his own efforts to a high station if he had been born in a low one. Sometimes this is true, sometimes this is untrue. Occasionally it happens that the son is in all essentials the greater of the two. And this was truly the case with William B. Astor, who, in his eighty-second year, has passed away from this life. He was the son of John Jacob Astor, of whom New-Yorkers are specially proud, and of whom anecdotes will be preserved until New-York ceases to be a city. Yet, weighed in the impartial balance of history, that knows no bias and admits no palliations, the old John Jacob, with all his brightness and his geniality, was of a far less noble stamp than the old man whose death is recorded above. With the faults and peculiarities of the senior this sketch has no connection, but they are common as household words throught this Metropolis, and cannot be ignored. But of William B. Astor the historian can record with just pride that he was an admirable mingling of qualities supposed to be opposites. He was emphatically a scholar—not in the flimsy sense in which the word is often used in America, but in that deep and broad meaning which attaches to the term when used by a German. He loved scholarship and literature, and those who strove for distinction in those paths, with a warmth foreign to a land where material progress is too often the all in all. Yet in spite of this, his distinguishing characteristic, he was an admirable man of business—of the business to which he solely devoted himself. This was the care of his enormous possessions in real estate, to the thorough comprehension of which he brought the industry and the acumen and the tone of completeness which had made him so good a classic student. He was liberal, he was even princely in his donations; he was a kind master and a warm friend. He never drove a hard bargain, nor, on the other hand, did he permit others to overreach him. He was, in fact, his father over again in shrewdness, but mellowed, broadened, deepened, and in every way improved.

These traits of superiority undoubtedly originated, in part, in the surroundings of his youth. He was born at No. 149 Broadway in March, 1794, at which time, indeed, old Mr. Astor was a furrier, living in a very plain way. But before he was six years of age, at which time the memory begins to operate in a linked and permanent fashion, the house No. 223 Broadway was the Astor home, and exhibited a very large amount of material comfort. Until he was sixteen he attended the public schools, and in vacations sorted furs and assisted his father with his shipping and tea business. But the old gentleman, who discerned real ability in his quiet son, conceived the idea of sending him to Heidelberg, for he had great contempt for the American universities, believing them to be mere superficial imitations of the genuine article on the other side of the Atlantic. Accordingly to Heidelberg young William B. Astor went, and there he selected as his tutor a gentleman named Bunsen, who became in after years the most profound Egyptologist and Orientalist of modern times, and who honored Prussia by being its representative at the Court of St. James. This extraordinary man conceived a very high opinion of the abilities of his American pupil, for whom moreover he felt a warm regard. From Bunsen young Astor absorbed a passionate love for lore—for abstract learning, both classical and Oriental. Bunsen, whose Greek scholarship was second only to Porson's, infiltrated into his pupil some of his Philhelenic notions, and the pair traveled together in Southern Italy and the Levant, seeking for inscriptions and ruins, medals, tombs, temples, and all the bewitching but contradictory facts which cling around the Magna Græcia of Italy, and the Greek colonies, so called, in Asia Minor and the isles. His father summoned him home, and he returned in hot haste, fresh from ethnological dreams, expecting some important event had occurred. Not so, however; but the old autocrat wanted to see his son, and sent for him. In about a year he returned to Heidelberg and to his tutor, and resumed with ardor those studies to which Bunsen devoted his life, and whose fruits were developed in the *Place of Egypt Among the Nations* and the *Analecta Ante-Nicca*. The plan was discussed between them of traveling in Western India, examining the ruined Turan cities, and they were to go in one of his father's tea ships. But it was not to be. *L'homme propose et Dieu dispose.* Astor went back to New-York, and Bunsen never visited India, nor were those extraordinary vestiges of the past ever examined by his penetrating eye.

It may seem strange to some that William B. Astor could return to this City, and patiently immerse himself in the dull routine of his father's business. But it resulted from the modesty of his nature. He had weighed himself, and found that his literary and scholarly power was one of appreciation solely. He possessed no parallelism of thought like Bunsen; no faculty of bringing together facts seemingly remote as the zenith and the nadir, and yet really connected. In philology and ethnology he was to be a chorus rather than a principal actor, and feeling this he felt no reluctance to use his powers of collating details in the real-estate branch of his father's business. Just as he had grasped readily all the lore that the burning zeal of Bunsen poured forth so did he grapple the minutest details of real estate and building operations. His keen judgment enabled him to perceive the parts of New-York which would inevitably grow with the greatest rapidity, and the most profit to the investor, and when his father died, and the twenty million dollars became his own, they were in the hands of one even more capable than he who had amassed them. No princely Valois, nor Plantagenet, nor Iagellon could have acted more generously than he as executor of his father's will. He pensioned old servitors and rewarded old friends with regal munificence. And the great library which his father had planned with a prevision of the future of New-York that did him more credit than all his shrewd bargains and great successes became through his agency a far greater thing than old Mr. Astor could have devised. John Jacob Astor had bequeathed for the purpose $400,000, but his son William B. increased this to $785,000, and in a manner which showed his thorough comprehension of what a reference library should be. One would not wish to rob from the quaint old Dutchman who founded the family one grain or one tittle of the meed of praise justly due him, but the whole scheme of the library shows so much scholarly feeling that the suspicion that he was prompted by his son becomes almost irresistible. His choice of a librarian makes this all the more convincing, for in Dr. Coggswell he obtained the assistance of one who was a ripe scholar and a bibliopole at the same time. And when he pensioned off the fine old gentleman in replacing him with Dr. Straznicky, there was the same devotion to the interests of the library visible. If he was not in fact the suggester and originator of the idea, his conduct throughout his long life has shown a fondness and love for the institution which he could not have surpassed, had it been in very deed the child of his own creation.

His private life was singularly uneventful. He married a daughter of Gen. Armstrong, Secretary of War under the Presidency of Mr. Madison, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is John Jacob Astor, whose military services on the staff of Gen. McClellan have made him perhaps the best known of all the family to the public. The residence of Mr. William B. Astor, until within the past two years, was the large double red brick house in Lafayette place, divided from the Astor library by a court-yard. Here for many years the family lived in the enjoyment of their own circle, with relatives on each side the street. There was a manege or riding school in rear of the premises, where of late years the old gentleman used regularly to ride after breakfast for the benefit of his health, but this was only when he had become too feeble to walk. Before this time he used to leave his house regularly at 9 o'clock for the office on Prince street, where he transacted all the business of the Astor estate. He knew everything about his houses down to the smallest details, although they must be counted by thousands probably, or certainly by a thousand, though no one knows exactly all his property, because the taxes are paid by the lease-holders. It is recorded of an Eastern King that he knew the name of every soldier in his army; it may be said of William B. Astor that he could tell all the broken panes in his unoccupied houses, and could recite the leases of those that were occupied. But when he left his office he left all such matters behind him, and though not generally a jocose, he was a most pleasing and instructive companion to those who relish scholarship. It may be that his pursuits and feelings were so much at variance with the people with whom he was surrounded apart from his own circle, that he was forced by circumstances into that reserve rather than hauteur, which some remarked in him. At Heidelberg he had been open and communicative, but in New-York he became silent and self-contained, save in the presence of a favored few, who thus learned how deep and varied were the attainments of the man who in the popular belief was only a money-bag.

The chief of the family, if one may use such a term, is now John Jacob Astor, the oldest son, who, for some years back, has in reality had the care of the immense property. This gentleman married Miss Charlotte Gibbs, a granddaughter of John C. Vandel Heuvel, who was a neighbor and crony of old Mr. Astor, and who, by his advice, led him into the lucrative China trade. The Gibbs family for a long time lived in Lafayette place, but moved away recently and the mansion has been torn down and is now being replaced with an imposing iron store.

Mr. Astor was for many years a member of Grace Church, but at the time of his death was not connected with any communion. He recently withdrew from Grace Church because of its distance from his residence, and intended to join some communion nearer home.

MR. ASTOR'S PROPERTY.

It is supposed that Mr. Astor leaves an undivided estate (mostly realty) of one hundred millions of dollars, even at present reduced value of real property on this island. He had already devised largely to his children and grandchildren. He, no doubt, leaves very large sums in the stocks of the United States and of the Northern States and cities, but the aggregate of these, vast as it might appear under other circumstances, bears only a small relation to his real estate.

THE FUNERAL PREPARATIONS.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel, No. 15 West Twenty-fifth street, at 9:15 A. M. on Saturday, after which the remains will be deposited in the Astor family vault in Trinity Cemetery. The following Episcopal clergymen will officiate: Right Rev. Dr. Horatio Potter, Bishop of Eastern New-York; Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church; Rev. Edward C. Houghton, Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration; Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector of Christ Church, and Rev. John W. Moore. The following gentlemen have been selected to act as pall-bearers: Ex-Gov. John A. Dix, Judge Charles P. Daly, Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. Charles O'Conor, Mr. Daniel D. Lord, Mr. Albert L. Gallatin, and Thomas W. Ludlow.

BISMARCK AND ARNIM.

FRAGMENTS OF CURIOUS LETTERS.

REVELATIONS OF THE AMBASSADOR—BISMARCK'S PLANS AND HIS ENVOY'S DETERMINATION—HOW THE FRENCH REGARD THE MATTER—THE NEW ELECTORAL LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875.

The discussion upon the Electoral law now going on in the Assembly, upon which a very important political battle is to be fought, attracts less attention to-day than the fragments of the Arnim correspondence that have just appeared in print. Count Arnim has begun to take his revenge. It will be remembered that he was recalled from his post at Paris for disobedience to the orders of his chief, and refused to give up a portion of his diplomatic correspondence, on the ground that many of the letters were almost entirely personal. Personal reproaches were freely mingled with diplomatic orders and family affairs, and he pretended to assume that the Federal Chancellor himself did not intend them to go on record in the Chancellery to be read by other persons. However that may be, Prince Bismarck made every effort to get possession of these letters, ordering perquisitions in Count Arnim's domicile in Berlin, as well as at his country residence, and when no letters were found the Ambassador was arrested, I have always supposed, for the sole purpose of frightening him into submission. I do not think that Prince Bismarck ever dreamed of pushing things to the extremes they have gone, but the stubbornness of Arnim made it impossible for the Chancellor to retire. And when the case came within the jurisdiction of the law courts there was no going backward. This has always been my view of the affair. Prince Bismarck had a great many private as well as public reasons for wishing to get possession of these letters. Count Arnim claimed that they were necessary for his own defense. Thus matters stood at the end of the trial, when Arnim found that his enemy had done his worst. The letters had been deposited in Switzerland, and Count Arnim thinks that the time has arrived for making some of them public. He has begun to publish them serially—that is, in sheets of two or three at a time—under the title of "The Antecedents of the Arnim Trial." I fear that we must confess, however, that Count Arnim has again shown that want of tact which marked his diplomatic career, for his present publication seems to be designed mainly to effect public opinion in France, and to operate against M. Thiers. As these letters show, he aided the men of the 24th May contrary to the orders of the Chancellor. Upon one point both were agreed: they thought that Germany had an interest in interfering in French affairs to a certain extent. The object that both had in view was the establishment of a government here which would be so inimical to the people that it would have to stand constantly on the defensive against its interior foes. Such a government would have no time to make foreign alliances and find little time for any organization. Prince Bismarck believed that the government of M. Thiers fulfilled the required conditions; Count Arnim was of opinion that the Monarchy would arouse a greater amount of antipathy among the French. Besides, he was constantly urging the dangerous precedent of the founding of a Republic in Europe. The Emperor wavered in opinion, and this emboldened the Ambassador to brave the wishes of his chief. He rushed headlong into the affray here, throwing the weight of his influence against M. Thiers, and he was one of the men who did the most to bring about the results of the 24th May. Thus Prince Bismarck's plans for maintaining the Government of M. Thiers, believing it most in conformity with German interests, were overturned by the willfulness of a disobedient Ambassador. He ordered Arnim's recall when too late, and the results which followed have been already recorded. This history is very plainly told in the following curious diplomatic letters:

A LETTER FROM ARNIM.

PARIS, May 27, 1873.

I visited, the evening before last, with Prince Orloff, the ex-President of the Republic, who is still residing at the Prefecture of Versailles. I remarked, without surprise, that all the usual visitors of the Presidency were conspicuous by their absence. Besides Prince Orloff, Count De Moltke, and myself, the only persons present were the members of the former Cabinet who appeared to be assembled for a farewell dinner.

M. Thiers was somewhat dejected, although he attempted to put on an air of complete assurance. He had counted entirely on a relatively strong majority, and he had on the previous evening repeated his usual remark, "I shall get the better of those fools."

I have never thought, as is well known at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that M. Thiers could remain President after this Assembly has disappeared. The cause of his downfall has been his boasted cleverness, which consists of crossing a river on a cord rather than on a strong bridge which is close by. Nevertheless, as recently as Saturday last, I did not suppose that his defeat was so near, for he might, by giving way on certain questions of persons, have delayed the crisis until the complete evacuation of the territory.

They should have granted him that. But the obstinacy with which he rejected the offers of the Conservative Republicans, led by M. Target, caused that group to pass over to the enemy. M. Thiers certainly did not suppose that his resignation would be accepted, and, it is said, in the first moment could not reconcile himself to the idea that there had been so considerable a majority against him.

The services rendered by M. Thiers to his country will not be appreciated for some time to come from the stand-point of the parties. Even the future historian will have a difficulty in attributing to each the share due to him in that enormous effort which raised up the French nation from the depth to which it had fallen, and restored it to a situation relatively supportable.

With respect, in particular, to the financial operations, (here some words in the text are intentionally suppressed,) it is what is called at Berlin the intimate advisers, that is to say, the superior officers of the Ministry of Finance, the Director, M. Dutilleul, in particular, who have conducted that operation of the loan with a devotedness, a skill, and a delicate regard for the public interest; in fine, in a manner without parallel in the annals of bureaucracy.

As to the internal administration, one may affirm without exaggeration that its excellent organization alone prevented the constant intervention of the President in all the business and nominations of persons, from plunging France into a state of general anarchy.

M. Thiers had his eyes closed to every one but his friends, and those it was who valiantly sang his praises; but they it was who at the same time isolated him from all the governmental parties, so that at the decisive moment he could only lean on a powerless coterie.

Happily for him he fell, on the 24th May, before a small majority. If he had, on the contrary, vanquished with a majority of which Gambetta had furnished the principal contingent, he would have found himself on the morrow between 320 Conservative Deputies and 120 Radicals, in an untenable and undignified position.

Whatever may be the case we, personally, have not to complain of M. Thiers. The situation he took up from the first day toward us, the resolution with which the courageous little old man accepted the situation, which appeared to him without an issue, and undertook a work which he himself thought from the commencement to be impossible, (he did not think that France could pay the five milliards,) the pride he displayed in meeting, to the last sou, the engagements entered into; lastly, the prudent amiability with which he repressed all manifestations of rancor and endeavored to prolong the existence of the peace just established between the two nations, all those are serious, grand, and noble qualities, of greater moment than the petty adroitness which the crowd wrongly admires in him.

His advanced age has been of use to him. He could not hope himself to see the day of the revenge, and for that reason he managed so that the peace should not be broken as long as he should live.

From that moment he began to familiarize himself with a circle of ideas in which the restoration of the glory of France is not necessarily attached to the fields of battle between the Rhine and the Moselle, but is perhaps to be found on the ground of common interests of a higher order.

On that subject he had indeed reached a point at which he ceased to be understood by his countrymen of any of the parties. *Sed in magni voluisse sat est.*

In fine, we are forced to admit that through the frankness of M. Thiers, and in spite of his dexterity, we have lived since 1815 with few French Governments on terms so correct as with his, making allowance for some chauvinist *intermezzos*.

If the ideas of his Majesty are not too greatly opposed to what I am about to suggest, I would ask him to consider whether he might not address *ex motu proprio* some friendly words to M. Thiers to recognize his merits in the re-establishment of peace between France and Germany. ARNIM.

BISMARCK TO COUNT ARNIM.

The second is from Prince Bismarck to Count Arnim:

BERLIN, June 19, 1873.

Your Excellency, in your report to the Emperor, dated June 8, expresses the opinion that, for us, the best Government in France would be that which would have to expend the greater part of its strength in combating its home enemies.

Already, in your communication of the 27th of May, your Excellency had veered toward that view. I, therefore, see that you recognize the value of the opinions which I, but without success, formerly laid before the Emperor relative to the way in which you regarded the situation in France.

During eight months, therefore, you have induced his Majesty to entertain opposite ideas; you have thus, if not produced, at least facilitated the recent change of Government, which is not advantageous for us, even by your own admission, in this sense, that you paralyzed my efforts to maintain M. Thiers.

You have induced the Emperor to adopt your opinion, that the development of events in France, under the direction of M. Thiers, might have become dangerous for the monarchical principle in Europe. His Majesty did not consider that a support to be given by us to the Government of M. Thiers was so indispensable as I thought for the above-mentioned reasons of your dispatch of the 8th June. The Emperor would not permit me to give you instructions to employ all the weight of our influence to sustain M. Thiers; that is what has, in great part, rendered his overthrow so easy.

The tone of your reports has been, during eight months, in opposition to the tendency defended by me with his Majesty. In thus preventing me from efficaciously supporting M. Thiers you placed me under the necessity, as responsible adviser of the Emperor, to indorse a political fault which, on account of the incessant efforts I made in a contrary sense, was not mine.

Your action on his Majesty's mind exceeds the attributions of an Ambassador; it assumes a ministerial character; it has entered upon a rivalry with the legitimate influence of the Minister, it becomes dangerous for the State.

Your Excellency disposes of leisure and means to defend, with the Emperor, by writing and orally, a policy different from that of the responsible Minister. I am exhausted by serious labors, crowned with success, and I can no longer, beyond regular affairs, struggle in his Majesty's Cabinet against an Ambassador hostile to my views.

I conclude from your latest dispatches that your Excellency will also have comprehended the difficulties which arise from that state of things for the Emperor's service, and you will agree with the reasons which induced the proposition I made to his Majesty for the re-establishment of unity and discipline in the Department of Foreign Affairs. Accept, &c. BISMARCK.

FRENCH SENTIMENT ON THE SUBJECT.

Naturally a feeling of indignation was roused here by the frank *coquinerie* of these two statesmen, as one journal expresses it, and the parties began to throw insults at each other in retrospective reproaches. The Republican journals dwell particularly upon Arnim's declarations that the Monarchy was the Government that Germany wanted, while the other side gives Prince Bismarck's amiable views respecting the Republic. Coming just at this moment, the revelations in question will not fail to have an effect upon the Assembly, and I think that the hopes M. Thiers had of getting through the *scrutin de liste* have been nearly destroyed by them. While the journals are quarreling with each other about the Arnim letters, the Chamber is at work upon the Electoral law, and two important points have been adopted on the first reading. The first article requires a six months' residence in the department before the right of voting is acquired. Articles second, third, fourth, and sixth were adopted without debate. Article fifth was reserved for future discussion, and a very lively discussion took place on article seventh, regarding the eligibility of officers and soldiers to become candidates for office. M. Rive wanted to exclude all military men; M. Jules Simon pleaded for them; Gen. De Cissey compromised by allowing only those who were in the first section, or who had held a chief command in presence of the enemy, to become candidates for office. This amendment was adopted.

OFFENBACH'S VICTORIES.

Offenbach is having another run of success with his three pieces now being performed in Paris—"La Voyage dans la Lune," "La Boulangère à des Ecus," and "The Creole." The Gaiété, where the former is being played, is crowded every night, and in order to get seats there one has to engage them some days in advance. This is partly due to the scenic effects produced during the ballet, a snow scene being regarded as a marvel in its way. About the "Boulangère" opinions differ, but a majority of the critics appear to regard it as devoid of originality and a mere rehash of Offenbach's old and well-worn airs. The "Creole" meets with more favor. It has some charming strains of the lighter sort, and one or two songs that will soon be whistled by every *gamin* in the streets. The title rôle is played by Judic, who is a great favorite at this time and always applauded, as much for her clever acting and roguish eyes as for her singing.

This reminds me that Mme. Judic has given rise to a discussion regarding the term *créole*, which, it appears, is not generally understood in France. When creating the rôle Judic painted her face to make herself look like a mulatto, and while this is in keeping with the half-negro song in her part, it gives a false idea of the real creole woman. Victor Cochinat takes the matter up this morning. This clever writer is a native of Guadaloupe, or Martinique—I have forgotten which—and is at least half negro. Although too light to be compared to ebony, he is yet too dark for the new saddle or mahogany similes. Cochinat, therefore, is the man of all others having authority to give an opinion upon this matter. He truly says that the creoles are not the natives of the French colonies, but the children of Europeans born in them. Hence, creole women are white and without a vestige of African blood in their veins. If they had they would not be creoles, but mulattoes, or mixed bloods, or half-breeds, according to the common expression. It sometimes happens that the creole woman is a shade darker than her family, but this is due principally to climate. Hence, Mme. Judic is wrong to paint her face nearly black in the performance of this part. Cochinat goes on to pay a handsome tribute to the creole women, who are, he says, merely *Françaises* living beyond the ocean. They represent the European element of the colonies, French influence, and the aristocratic sides of our civilization. It is owing to them that the products of French art literature, fashions, and tastes are taken across the ocean and kept up in those distant islands with unfailing constancy. French preponderance is safe in hands so essentially French, and through them French laws for social life are kept up in the islands. The men are principally engaged in commerce, and hence all that pertains to society is left to creole women, who are always aristocratic, and generally have a beauty, charm, and grace which are irresistible. Cochinat goes on for some time in this way, and makes an article that cannot fail to please housands of persons in Louisiana as well as in the French colonies.

THE MEXICAN ANNEXATION TREATY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The Mexican Consul here has received a telegram from the Mexican Minister at Washington denying the reported annexation treaty.

WASHINGTON.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

"BILL" KING ANXIOUS FOR A TRIAL IN ORDER TO TAKE HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS—HIS IGNOMINIOUS FLIGHT FROM THE COUNTRY STILL UNEXPLAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—"Bill" King is announced as about to demand a trial on the indictments against him in connection with the Pacific Mail swindle. He is circulating the report that the case has been continued three times at the instance of the Government, and that in justice to himself he ought to be accorded a trial before Congress meets, in order that he may clear his honor of all stains, and be ready to make a triumphant entry to his seat in the House of Representatives. The reason that King has not had a trial sooner was the absence of the witnesses against him, and that was probably the cause of the earnest desire of which he boasts to have a trial in the Summer. Meantime he does not explain why he fled the country and remained abroad during the Congressional investigation last Winter. The House will have to pursue the investigation this Winter, but it is not generally believed that any new disclosures will be made, as the opportunity afforded by the vacations to manufacture evidence and make away with witnesses has doubtless been fully improved.

THE NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

THE OBJECT OF THE PREPARATIONS NOT LIKELY TO BE KNOWN TILL REVEALED IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE ADVANTAGE OF KEEPING THE NAVY IN GOOD CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In connection with the active naval preparations now going on, it is worth while to recall the outcry in the press of the country two years ago, after the seizure of the Virginius, because our Navy was not in condition to wage immediate war. The money that is expended in making our ships-of-war fit to go to sea will not be considered wasted if there should be no immediate occasion for action, especially if the very moderate naval appropriations are not exceeded. If the Secretary expends the money devoted to his department by Congress so as to keep the Navy good for something, the country need not on that account be swift to conjure up the apparition of a foreign war. The meaning of the naval preparations will be unfolded, no doubt, in the President's Message, and it will not probably be authoritatively known sooner—at least, such appears to be the purpose of the Cabinet.

The attention of Secretary Bristow having been called to newspaper paragraphs purporting to set forth certain points in his forthcoming report, he emphatically denied their truth, and said no man but the President and himself knows what his report will contain touching national finances.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

NEW LIGHT-SHIP FOR VINEYARD SOUND—FOG SIGNALS THAT MAY BE HEARD TEN MILES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A new light-ship will soon be placed on the dangerous reef known as "The Hen and Chickens," in Vineyard Sound, Mass. The ship is one of two light-ships authorized by acts of 1873 and 1874, and for the construction of which $100,000 were appropriated. One of them has recently been placed on Pollock Reef. The ships are stronger and larger than any heretofore built. Each is supplied with a steam fog-whistle so powerful that it can be heard ten miles, and it is expected these ships will be as serviceable in foggy as in clear weather. The Light-house Board have collected figures showing that the tonnage of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers is 1,200,000 tons, and the total value of commerce annually carried on those rivers, $400,000,000.

THE STRAITS OF THE LIBERIANS.

SUFFERING IN THE INTERIOR THROUGH THE WAR—BRITISH TRADERS SUPPLYING THE NATIVES WITH ARMS—A UNITED STATES VESSEL SENT TO THE COAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Official information has been received showing that in consequence of the war of the Liberians with the natives much distress has been produced among the Liberians, some of whom in the interior settlements are almost in a state of starvation. It further appears that several of the natives, students at the theological college at Cape Palmas, are in sympathy with their fellow-natives, and give them encouragement in their attacks on the Liberians, and that a number of Englishmen are trading with natives, supplying them with fire-arms, ammunition, and other means of war. In view of these facts Dr. Peter Parker, Drs. Nichols and Lindsay, and Mr. Coppinger, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, called at noon on President Grant to represent all the facts in the case, and to ask that a ship-of-war be sent to the African coast in the neighborhood of the settlements, with a view of giving encouragement and support to the Liberians, and to chastise such natives as may be within reach of its guns. The President, sympathizing with the Liberians, informed the committee that several weeks ago a vessel had been ordered thither for the purpose of affording protection to the Liberians in the manner indicated. The Secretary of the Navy subsequently informed the above-named representatives of the Colonization Society that instructions to the commander of the ship-of-war had already been prepared and would be forwarded to him. The Secretary of State will doubtless communicate with Minister Schenck, in order that proper representation may be made to the British Government, with a view to the removal of the Englishmen who are supplying the natives with means of war as a private speculation. It is claimed by those who have examined the subject, that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade gives ample authority for Governmental interference for the protection of the Liberians.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

REVENUE SUPERVISORS CHANGED—ANOTHER DIVIDEND TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK—CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Under orders issued to-day Supervisor Sewell, of the Internal Revenue, will go from Boston to New-York, and Supervisor Foulke, of San Francisco, will take charge of the Boston district. These changes are for the purpose of securing rotation of Supervisors, which is considered useful to the service.

Another dividend of fifteen per cent. will be paid the creditors of the First National Bank of this city in December, which will make the payments amount to seventy-five per cent., and this will not be the final payment.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has already received notices of fifteen contestants for seats, and the papers in some of the cases have already been filed.

The President has appointed George W. Morton to be Captain in the Revenue Marine Service.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CLAIMS FOR INDIAN DEPREDATIONS NOT ACTED ON BY CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his forthcoming report, will call attention to the fact that, although claims for Indian depredations amounting to nearly five millions of dollars have been from time to time filed in the bureau and transmitted to Congress for its action, only a few of them (aggregating the inconsiderable sum of $26,000) have as yet received Congressional attention. Commissioner Smith will therefore suggest that there should either be less work done on these claims or more. In other words, unless it is proposed to act upon such cases, claimants should be spared the labor and expense of preferring them and the bureau be absolved from their reception and preliminary examination, as well as the never-ending task of replying to letters and constant inquiries concerning them. During several years the bureau was at liberty to pay well-authenticated claims of this sort out of funds appropriated for the respective tribes among whom the depredators were numbered, and did pay about $150,000 in this manner, but the law of 1872 prohibited the payment of more such claims without special legislation, and required them all to be sent to Congress for its action.

RECENT STEAM-SHIP DISASTERS.

AN INQUIRY TO BE MADE INTO THE LOSS OF THE PACIFIC—THE CAPTAIN OF THE ORPHEUS CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DISASTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The Victoria (Vancouver Island) *Standard*, just received by a steamer from Vancouver Island, says an effort will be made to procure the attendance of the Captain and crew of the ship Orpheus at the inquest upon the bodies of the victims of the steam-ship Pacific disaster. A searching inquiry is to be made as to the cause of the disaster. Charles Thompson, one of the crew of the ship Orpheus, has made a sworn statement before a Notary Public, at Port Townsend, in which he charges the Captain of the Orpheus with having been the cause of the disaster. He says that on raising the light of the Pacific, he was ordered by the second mate to head for them, and in a few moments thereafter the Captain came on deck and ordered him to again put the ship on her course. About three minutes afterward he was ordered by the Captain to "let her luff," which he did. After this the Captain signified his intention to speak the steamer, for which purpose the lights of the steamer were kept dead ahead until the two vessels came in collision. Then the steamer followed the ship, and the people on board the steamer shouted and called upon the Captain of the Orpheus to stop and rescue them, but he did not heed their cries and kept on his course, and the steamer was soon lost to view.

THE LOSS OF THE WACO—TWO HUNDRED CASES OF OIL FOUND FLOATING—OTHER EVIDENCE AT THE INQUIRY.

GALVESTON, Nov. 24.—Affidavits taken of different persons who made diligent search for the lost passengers and crew of the City of Waco furnish a full and complete account of all the information obtained. The evidence of Lemuel Brown, insurance agent, also of the officers of the tug and the Captain of the schooner Calcasin, which picked up the foremast of the City of Waco, all agree that the mast was burned clear off below the deck of the vessel, showing that the fire must have originated below. The evidence of Capt. J. N. Sawyer, Capt. J. B. Jobet, Louis Beat, and Benjamin G. Mainwarning, who were out two days cruising, show there were at least two hundred cases of oil found floating which had never been even scorched, and it appears this oil was certainly thrown overboard before the fire reached the deck of the Waco. The small boat found belonging to the vessel was floating bottom up, which upon examination, showed the imprint of a footstep on the thwarts, the lashings having been cut and the oars gone, showing that some persons must have left the steamer in it. Divers are now working at the wreck of the Waco, and it is thought further information will be developed.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States and New-England, rising and high followed by falling barometer, north-westerly winds, shifting to north-east and south-east, and generally colder, clear weather.*

HALIFAX SHIPPING NEWS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 24.—The American schooner P. E. Smith, to-day from Grand Banks, reports that on the 14th inst. N. Devereux, of Cape Breton, and E. McCarthy, of Scotland, were drowned by the upsetting of a dory. The bark Frances Bourneuf has been abandoned at sea. She was insured for $14,000 in Yarmouth offices. A severe gale prevailed at Arichat, Cape Breton, on the 16th and 17th. The brigantine Catherine was driven ashore, and the schooners Lyle and Magenta were badly damaged. The shipping of Nova Scotia coal has been stopped for the season.

DINNER TO A DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—The dinner to-night to Thomas White, Jr., of the *Gazette*, who opposed Workman in the late election in Montreal West, has turned out a great success. Over two hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast in Mechanics' Hall, which was beautifully decorated. Sir John A. Macdonald, Dr. Tupper, and others spoke during the evening, and the affair was prolonged to a late hour.

THE AMSTERDAM STRIKE ENDED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The extensive strike among the knitting-mill operatives at Amsterdam, N. Y., has ended, they having submitted to the reduced wages. It is thought that the resumption of work in the mills, which occurred to-day, will have a tendency to check the large number of incendiary fires that have occurred in the village during the past week or two.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—Joseph H. Fore, who killed his brother-in-law, Beach, some two years ago, and subsequently twice attempted to assassinate his wife, from jealousy or insanity, and who was sent to the Penitentiary for ten years, escaped from that prison at Jefferson City early this morning. Two of his cell mates, Robert Norton, for burglary, and J. W. Peters, a United States prisoner, for robbing a Post Office, also escaped.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 24.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, in the case of J. L. Kendrick and Robert Rogers, the former indicted as principal and the latter as accessory to the homicide of George W. Moore, in June last, at Fort Foote, Prince George County, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter as to Kendrick, and found Rogers not guilty.

MURDER TRIAL ENDED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The trial of Silas Osburn, Adelbert Osburn, and Charles Hill for the murder of Moses Charles, in Chemung, in September last, was concluded to-day. Hill was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Adelbert Osburn was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced to seven years in the State Prison. Silas Osburn was acquitted.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

COBOURG, Ontario, Nov. 24.—The residence of Daniel McKinley, near Cold Springs, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, and two of his children burned to death.

AN EX-ARMY OFFICER KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Major William H. Kerns, of Los Angeles, was thrown from a buggy and killed. He was a graduate of West Point, and was on the staff of Gen. Baker at Ball's Bluffs.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Collector Shannon has received orders to reduce the Custom-house expenses fifteen per cent.

THE NATIONAL FEAST DAY.

THANKSGIVING DAY CELEBRATION

A TIME-HONORED OBSERVANCE—PREPARING FOR THE FAMILY REUNION—SCENES ON THE STREETS AND AT THE MARKETS—THE GOOD WORK OF THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Thanksgiving Day, the national festival, is least likely to die out in the desuetude of old observances. Just as New-Year's Day has, as Lamb says, an interest too wide to be preëmitted by King or cobbler, so this feast, which is especially American, is expansive enough to reach some forty millions of people. The old Puritan holiday has grown to be a national possession. It has a value beyond turkey, and must not be altogether confounded with good cheer and enlarged hospitalities. The bounty of the table with which it is connected is, no doubt, good of its kind, but it has more solemn associations. It is apt to set people's minds wandering retrospectively, nor is it an indifferent stimulus to prospective reflection. Coming as it does after the rich harvest garnering, standing between the bright Autumn days and the Winter's rigors, linked as it were with the year's fulfillment, it is no mere conventional time of merry-making. Primarily it suggests reverential gratitude for the bounties of Providence. More than two and a half centuries ago, in 1623, the festival was established by the sturdy Puritan settlers. Theirs was a severe and rigorous creed enough, but in the establishment of this holiday they were careful that there should be no lack of decent and becoming pleasure. It was only three years after their landing when the Governor of New-England proclaimed this Thanksgiving. The harvest had been gathered, and it was for this reason that the day was set apart for rejoicing. Increased cheer and hospitable boards formed part of the celebration, and ninety Indians were partakers of the feast. This was the first Thanksgiving Day on the continent, but it was more than a century and a half later before the festival assumed a national significance. Washington proclaimed a thanksgiving in 1777, when the Army lay in Winter quarters near Valley Forge, but it was in 1789 that the first national thanksgiving was proclaimed. But to-day the festival which first blossomed into life in the New-England settlement, and which has gained strength and promise of permanence under New-England roof-trees, is observed all over the land. Possibly it has lost some of the rigors which it derived from its founders, but has become universal in its observance, so it has grown in the most lovely associations. As it is a time of gratitude to God for the bounties of his goodness, so also is it a day of kindlier impulses among men.

SCENES IN THE MARKETS.

The casual passer-by in any of the streets leading to the great markets of the City might, yesterday, have thought, and not without reason, that a recent City ordinance compelled every one to carry a market-basket while walking the streets, for almost every man and woman to be seen was either going toward the market with an empty basket or coming away with a full one. All day long came and went a constant stream of housekeepers and heads of families, while at the terminus of the stream of comers and the beginning of the stream of goers was such a whirlpool as two currents always make. A very maelstrom of good-natured people thronged the narrow avenues between the booths, and patiently waited their turn to gain the attention of the jolly market men who were crowded with business to the very verge of endurance. But as the birds attack fields of grain, and, feasting, leave a feast behind, the many purchasers seemed to leave undiminished stores of good things when they left laden with materials for to-day's feast. The bountiful harvest for which we are bidden in due form to give thanks to-day had heaped the markets with its choice products, and it seemed as though the nations of the earth might all have been fed from the markets of the one great City. As the day wore on however, the fallacy of such a thought became apparent, for the mighty heaps of good things dwindled sadly, and many a market man sold all his store before the trade ceased in the evening.

In the thick of the crowd, where rich and poor united in a common struggle for turkey, and where for once the poor had the best of it, being more used to the life of the streets, were pictures and incidents enough to have filled a volume. The careful housewife was jostled by her brawny washerwoman, who had saved for many a day from her hard earnings that Thanksgiving-Day might be a feast day to her family, as it was before the hard times came. Strong-limbed porters staggered through the throng under barrels and boxes big enough to crush an ordinary pair of shoulders. Portly merchants and bankers were giving princely orders for goods to be sent home by wagon, or grasping, in kid-gloved fingers, the biggest baskets of all. Aproned poulterers were shouting in set phrases on the excellence of turkey, goose, chicken, and duck. Expressmen were smashing eggs by dozens. Stalwart market-women were vociferously quoting the prices of the crispest of celery and the freshest of vegetables. All around the markets were hung the carcasses of the luckless fowls "butchered to make a city's holiday," while those of wild fowl, bears, deer, and rabbits were hung with their coats on. Mighty sirloins of beef and choice cuts of all kinds were to be had; but the practiced caterers well knew that poultry's the word for thanksgiving time, and the main trade of the day was in turkey. But of "fixings" there was also unlimited variety. Grapes and apples, nuts of all kinds, and delicacies of every description were sold in "lots to suit purchasers" by the ton. Up to a late hour the markets were thronged, tardy customers coming until almost midnight, and not a few dealers will rob themselves of sleep this morning to serve the many who will come to-day for things forgotten yesterday, but needed for the feast.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED.

There is good reason to believe that the festival will be as well celebrated in this City to-day as it ever was before. The various mercantile exchanges, banks, public offices and buildings will be closed. In all the churches of the City there will be religious services in the morning, Catholic and Protestant uniting in the observance of the festival.

Mr. James E. Ayliffe will perform the following programme on Trinity Church chimes, commencing at 10:30 A. M.:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. "Thanksgiving Merry Bells."
3. "The Land of Promise."
4. "Thanksgiving Day."
5. "Glory to the Father Give."
6. "Joy, Joy, Joy!"
7. "Old Hundred."

Services will be held at 11 A. M.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral solemn mass will be held before the Catholic Union at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Father Griffin will preach the sermon.

The various charitable societies and institutions have been making strenuous efforts to prepare feasts to make the poor men, women, and children depending upon them happy for one day at least.

The Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth street, will keep its doors open for visitors from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. Services will be held in the chapel at 2:30 and 6 P. M., at which there will be singing by the children, and addresses by clergymen and others. Dinner will be served at 1 P. M. The Home Industrial Schools, branches of the institution, which cannot take part in the festivities at the home, will be provided with dinners at their respective school-rooms.

The usual morning religious services will be observed at the Wilson Industrial School, No. 125 St. Mark's place, and a good dinner will be provided for 250 children.

The children of the Five Points House of Industry in Worth street will be treated to a dinner at 1 P. M., and there will be interesting exercises in the chapel during the day. A dinner will also be given to the poor people of the neighborhood after the children have been served.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association have been doing everything in their power to provide dinners for disabled soldiers and families of soldiers who have been disabled during the war, and the committee, composed of Mesdames J. A. Kennedy, W. F. Havemeyer, and R. H. Rogers, have been partially successful in securing some more contributions to-day.

Superintendent Brown, of the Five Points Mission House, No. 61 Park street, is doing everything he can to provide a good dinner for the children of the mission at 3 P. M. to-day, and will, he hopes, be materially assisted by contributions this forenoon.

Preparations have been made for dinners for the newsboys at the New Chambers Street Lodging-house, and also for those who are dependent on the charity of the New-York Infant Asylum, No. 24 Clinton place.

The Colored Orphan Asylum, at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-third street, will give a dinner to its inmates, (about 284 children,) and the institution will be thrown open for public inspection.

The managers of the Howard Mission will provide a dinner for 1,300 persons, chiefly children.

The Children's Aid Society have made good provision for the children in their charge, and the Children's Educational Relief Association at No. 304 East Broadway will give a dinner to the young folks under its care.

The St. Barnabas Society will give a good meal to 500 children, and have arranged an interesting programme.

At the St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Nos. 53 and 55 Warren street, a good breakfast for nearly 200 boys will be provided at an early hour by Rev. Father Drumgoole. The breakfast will be given in lieu of the usual Thanksgiving dinner.

Among the interesting events to take place is the fourth musical entertainment for the patients of Bellevue Hospital, this evening, at which there will be a good selection of vocal and instrumental music. Warden O'Rourke will have charge of the matter.

This holiday being also the anniversary of Evacuation Day, the Veterans of 1812 will parade and will enjoy a banquet at the expense of one of the regiments of the City. At sunrise the Veterans will fire a salute, as usual, at the Battery.

Among other social events in the military world will be the annual ball of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, this evening, corner of Fourth street and Broadway. There will also be rifle shooting at Creedmoor and at Glen Drake Range, near Pelhamville, Westchester County. There will be a contest for prizes offered by the American Rifle Association at the latter place, and Company G, of the Seventy-first Regiment of this City, will enter into friendly competition with Company B, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Westchester.

The McQuade brothers, of New-York, on the one side, and James Everett and "the unknown" on the other, will play a hand-ball match for $200, at the court of the New-York Racket Club, No. 404 Madison street, and there are also arrangements made for a number of games and entertainments in different quarters of the City, which will all tend to make the day one to be pleasantly remembered.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATIONS.

Following are the Thanksgiving proclamations of President Grant and Gov. Tilden:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1875.

A proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

In accordance with a practice at once wise and beautiful, we have been accustomed, as the year is drawing to a close, to devote an occasion to the humble expression of our thanks to Almighty God for the ceaseless and distinguished benefits bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the closing year.

Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages, we should not forget the source from whence they are derived, and the extent of our obligations to the Father of all mercies. We have full reason to renew our thanks to Almighty God for favors bestowed upon us during the past year.

By His continued mercy civil and religious liberty have been maintained; peace has reigned within our borders; labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards, and to His watchful providence we are indebted for security from pestilence and other national calamity.

Apart from national blessings, each individual among us has occasion to thoughtfully recall and devoutly recognize the favors and protection which he has enjoyed. Now, therefore,

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November, the people of the United States, abstaining from all secular pursuits and from their accustomed vocations, do assemble in their respective places of worship, and, in such form as may seem most appropriate to their hearts, offer to Almighty God their acknowledgements and thanks for all His mercies, and their humble prayers for a continuance of His divine favor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

By the President. U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION.

The revolving year brings with it the remembrance of benefits and of obligations. During that now passing away no war has desolated our land; no famine nor pestilence has invaded our homes; no destructive fires have consumed our cities; no sudden disaster has paralyzed our slowly recovering industries.

The people of this State have been enabled peacefully to pursue their usual vocations. Labor has not wholly failed of its reward. The husbandman has garnered abundant harvests. Our institutions of education and benevolence and religion have been sustained and blessed. And while many departments of business are still depressed, our people, by productive energy, economy, and self-restraint, have begun to renew in its sources individual and social prosperity. The reign of law has been maintained, and under it liberty has been preserved and fostered. Our homes have been safe and happy. As individuals, we have enjoyed innumerable blessings.

In accordance, therefore, with an established custom, recognized by law, I do recommend to the people of this State that on Thursday, the 25th day of November next, they assemble in their usual places of worship, and offer must humble and hearty thanks unto Almighty God for His preserving care and His constant goodness. And while we thank God for His goodness to ourselves, let us remember the poor. While we are grateful for the past, invoking His blessing, let us take courage for the future.

[L. S.] Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

By the Governor:
CHARLES STEBBINS, Private Secretary.

REFRACTORY INDIANS.

HOSTILITIES THREATENED WITH A BAND OF UTES WHO GREATLY NEED THRASHING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Indian Agent Alexander G. Irvine telegraphs to Commissioner Smith that in an altercation which recently occurred on the Cimarron Agency, New-Mexico, he was wounded in the hand by an Indian; that the latter, attempting to escape, was shot by the guard, and that hostilities might be looked for at any moment. He adds that his hand wound will prevent his taking an active part in the difficulty, and recommends that the control of affairs be placed in the hands of the military authorities. In reply, the Commissioner telegraphs as follows:

"Put the military authorities in full control and give them hearty co-operation in bringing the Indians into subjection."

The Indians referred to are a band of fifty or sixty refractory Utes and their families, who were visited last Summer by ex-Congressman McNulta, of Illinois, as a special Commissioner of the Indian Bureau. He reported that they were greatly in need of a sound thrashing, but as it was too late for the military to take them in hand this Fall they have escaped being confined on a reservation, and at the time of this difficulty were at Cimarron for the purpose of drawing their weekly rations.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

DECISIONS BY THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments were rendered:

Case No. 773, Olive Jane Kallock, $8,635 72; No. 1,377, Albert Dennison, $206 57; No. 593, John Martin Bandell et al., Adminitrators, $1,425; No. 614, Charles A. May, $229 70; No. 661, Charles John Janson, $3,912 88, interest on $3,340 from Jan. 26, 1863, and on $571 97 from July 2, 1863; No. 617, Edwin Gerish, $2,133 96; No. 933, Edwin Smith, Jr., Executor, $3,288; No. 934, Charles A. Stevens et al., Administrators, $14,000; No. 363, In connection with the loss of the Golden Eagle, Henry Barling, $32,942 84; No. 390, Charles H. Woodbury et al., Executors, $14,118 16; No. 456, Alonzo P. Howard, Administrator, $9,412 24; No. 1,126, Pearce N. Penhallon, petition dismissed; No. 1,227, Glidden and Williams, petition dismissed.

On motion of Frank W. Hackett, Robert P. Benedict, of New-York, and George A. Black, of New-York, were admitted to practice before this court.

The following cases were submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel: Case No. 607, John L. Jenks vs. the United States, in the matter of the bark Covington, destroyed by the Shenandoah on the 28th of June, 1865, and No. 608, B. B. Hammond, Assignee, et al., vs. The United States, in the same matter; George A. Black and B. B. Hammond for the complainants, and Frank W. Hackett for the United States. No. 650, Robert D. Gifford vs. The United States; counsel for the claimant not present. Case submitted by the counsel for the United States on the testimony. No. 610, George O. Wilson et al. vs. the United States; submitted on the testimony by the counsel for the United States. No. 611, William H. Baxter and W. K. Flynn, by assignment, F. B. Betts et al. vs. The United States; William H. Brown for claimants, F. W. Hackett for the United States. No. 618½, Abiel A. Low et al. vs. the United States, in the matter of the destruction of the ship Contest, destroyed by the Alabama; William G. Low for claimant, Frank W. Hackett for the United States. No. 987, Frederick George Lucas vs. The United States; William G. Low for claimant; Frank W. Hackett for the United States. No. 625, Jonathan C. Parsons vs. The United States; William G. Low for claimant, Frank W. Hackett for the United States. No. 626, George Cumming vs. The United States; W. G. Low for claimant, Frank W. Hackett for the United States. No. 631, David Booth Turner vs. The United States; Robert P. Benedict for claimant, Frank W. Hackett for the United States.

Adjourned to Monday, Nov. 29.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

ACCOUNT OF THE OPENING SESSION.

THE APPEARANCE OF VERSAILLES—LEGISLATIVE NOTABILITIES—M. THIERS AND OTHERS—A LOOK AT GEN. CHANGARNIER—THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION—WEIGHTY WORDS OF M. BUFFET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 5, 1875.

Yesterday I went out to Versailles to take a look at the Deputies after their Summer vacation. Unusual interest was taken here in the opening day of the Assembly, for all who take an interest in public affairs were anxious to get the first indications respecting the attitude of the different parties in the coming campaign. A very important battle has to be fought out during the next few days, and the results may reach you by telegraph by the time my letter arrives. At 1:30 the St. Lazare station was crowded with persons who wanted to catch a glimpse of the Deputies, and all who took the train had to pass between two lines of people kept in place by a number of sergeants de ville. Those known were often saluted, and had to keep their hats constantly in their hands. So many persons were going out by this train that a number of extra carriages had to be put on, but the loss of time was made up by extra speed, and in half an hour we were set down in Versailles. The town looked pretty much as it did when I was last there, but the trees were now yellow and nearly bare and the streets showed fewer signs of care than when the Deputies are present. The same scarecrow horses and rickety cabs stood in the court-yard of the station, looking more dilapidated than ever, it seemed to me, and in one of these wonderful vehicles four of us made our way to the palace. The court-yard was all life and animation, and along the Rue des Reservoirs, hundreds of persons were walking and apparently discussing politics in a very lively manner. The inhabitants of the town seemed to have turned out *en masse*, and they pressed so closely about the gates that an extra detail of Police had to be sent for to keep them back. Among the Deputies who attracted general attention was M. Thiers, who is easily recognized by the crowd. A majority of the members of the Chamber are unknown to the people, and I frequently meet MacMahon himself upon the boulevards, walking with D'Abzac, neither of them being recognized by the promenaders they encounter. Those who do know them are persons who are prevented by etiquette from showing any signs of recognition. The Marshal himself has a keen eye, like Napoleon III. in that respect, and if any of his acquaintances were maladroit enough to draw the attention of the crowd to him that person would very likely miss his ticket to the next Elysée ball.

M. Thiers came up jauntily, despite his age, and leaned upon the arm of his faithful friend, Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire. The ex-President has given up his legendary brown coat and long-napped white hat, style of 1830, and wore on this occasion a black sack overcoat and a black silk hat. I turned toward the palace as the author of the *Consulate and the Empire* entered it, but not before catching sight of Col. Langlois, Roger du Nord, Tolain, Jules Simon, Duc de Broglie, and Gambetta, who were following close behind him. The latter, I thought, wore a look of evident concern. He smiled in a distracted sort of way to his friends, and grinned when he saluted the crowd. He was dressed in new clothes from head to foot, and his round and protruding belly seemed to have grown to very exaggerated proportions during the vacation. Gambetta is not only one-eyed but round shouldered and very pot-bellied. His legs are comparatively very much too small and far from straight at that. This gives him the appearance of a deformed person, although no one would get that idea from his photographs. These are all taken one-sided, in order to hide the glass eye. In his button-hole Gambetta wore a flower, as did several other Radical Deputies. I thought this coquetry merely at the time, but soon learned that there was a political significance to the act. The flowers were the roses known as "The Glory of Dijon," and they were worn as a protest against the action of the Government with respect to the Cabet statue. The Duc de Broglie looked very well, indeed, and was evidently greatly benefited by his life in the country. The Duc lives upon his own estates, and goes about among his farmers all Summer instead of spending his time and money at the fashionable watering-places.

As I turned into the hall of the palace I met a most remarkable gentleman, who tripped up to me lightly in a half-dancing way, and extending two fingers pronounced the French equivalent for "how dee." With unmistakable grace he gave a salute with his delicate, woman-like hand, neatly incased in a pair of French lavender kids. "Glad to see you—on time I see! That's right! military precision, you know. We're all on hand, and mean to be until this matter is settled. Buffet is going to bring his matter on to-day!" As soon as I got a chance to put in a word I said: "Why, General, how well—" "O, yes! I know all that—you needn't say it. Only wish I had kept count of the persons who have tried to state the same self-evident fact to my face since I came in. *Parbleu!* and they'll say it for a long while to come. *Au revoir.* Call for me if you want anything,"—and with a light, dandified step this gentleman walked away to take his seat in the Chamber. He was elegantly dressed in every way. His pearl-gray pantaloons were superbly cut; his black military frock fitted him neatly, and he wore above his fine and irreproachable linen one of those black scarfs one sees in the portraits of Bulwer when a young man. I stared after him in wonder, for this was old Gen. Changarnier. He must have found the secret of eternal youth, for beside him Gambetta looked an aged man. And we had barely taken our seats in the tribune ere Gen. Changarnier made his way to the orator's tribune, not walking up the steps like a man of eighty-six, if you please, but tripping up like a boy, and after wiping his lips with a fine cambric handkerchief announced in a firm, rich voice that he had a few words to say. Every pair of eyes in the hall was fixed upon him. All that the General had to say was that he was unfortunately absent when the pension of Marshal Bugraud d'Isly was under discussion, but if he had been present he should certainly have voted for it, since he cherished the memory of that brave man. This was all, and gossip says that Gen. Changarnier merely made that an excuse for showing himself in the tribune. He tipped a finger to the Premier as he went by. "Buffet," he was heard to say, "don't throw the Bonapartists over, for they are good Conservatives after all," and the old man tripped along to his seat, distributing salutes to his friends on either side. What an example to young men is furnished by this old gentleman and soldier! As men grow old they are apt to grow careless of themselves; but, after all, it is the old above all who should be particularly careful of their persons and their apparel. Everybody likes Changarnier, and it may be because he is evidently very fond of himself. When in the presence of this kindly, amiable, witty gentleman, one can hardly credit the age attributed to him, nor could any one think of crediting the terrible tales of cruelty told about him when he commanded the army in Algeria hard upon half a century ago.

At the first tap of Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier's bell the deputies rushed in from the *couloirs* pell-mell, and the huissiers yelped out "be seated gentlemen, if you please," to men already in their seats. All were present at roll-call, for all feel that this is an anxious moment for parties if not for France. M. Thiers was one of the first in his place, and on observing him closely I saw that he, too, looked greatly improved. He was talking briskly to his friends, scores of whom crowded about him before the session began, and appeared to be talking to them in his usual animated manner. M. Gambetta had retired to the embrasure of a window, where he stood alone, reflecting with folded arms. The look of care seemed to be deepening upon his dusky brow, when some one called attention to him, and M. Thiers rose at once to go over to where he was standing. A conversation of some length took place between them, Naquet and Louis Blanc throwing furtive glances that way from time to time. M. Magne was the object of very warm congratulations from a great number of his colleagues, and MM. de Broglie, Dufaure, Fourton, and Buffet were the centres of animated groups until Duc d'Audiffret touched his bell.

The most of the sitting was taken up with the uninteresting details of parliamentary organization, such as the formation of the committees and the arrangement of the work to be done. The members of the bureau are drawn by lot. The decisive moment at length arrived, and M. Buffet entered the tribune to put an end to all doubts regarding his course. Many believed that he would not dare to keep the promise made to the Permanent Committee some time ago, and bring up the Electoral law, but he did it without a sign of trepidation or of hesitation. His tall form rose in the tribune majestically, and as his cagle eye glanced about the room perfect silence ensued. In personal appearance M. Buffet is by no means handsome, but he looks like our idea of an old Roman Senator, and a very strong old Roman at that. On this occasion he had little to say, but his words were ponderous. He simply asked the Assembly to put the discussion of the Electoral law at the head of its order of the day. A vote was taken upon the question, and it was decided that this law should be the first discussed. The great battle was then begun, and I shall have more to say about it in my next letter.

ALL SOUL'S DAY—SIGHTS IN PARIS.

INCIDENTS IN THE CEMETERIES—AMONG THE DEAD—SLIGHT DEMONSTRATIONS AT PROMINENT GRAVES.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 5, 1875.

All Souls' Day passed off as quietly as heart could wish, and the few political demonstrations noted were of a mild and harmless order. But little objection can be made to the act of showing one's opinions by carrying a mourning wreath upon the arm, bearing the words, "Universal Suffrage," or of placing such wreaths upon the tombs of prominent men. Taking a cab, I drove up to Montmartre Cemetery, finding the streets leading to the gates densely crowded with persons. An unusual number of gendarmes was present to keep the people in order, and within the cemetery a Sergeant de Ville stood at every corner. This was enough to assure us that no political demonstration need be expected, for the men who engage in them always take good care to avoid coming in contact with the agents of public authority. Now and then, however, when the Government is supposed to be particularly weak, the party leaders may instigate their followers to brave it for the purpose of weakening it still further, but a sad experience in times past has led the rank and file to be extremely chary about risking their own liberties for the purpose of promoting the supposed interests of their party. With a soldier at the head of the Government, and in presence of a considerable show of the armed force of the law, political demonstrations are deemed too hazardous to be lightly undertaken. Besides, the police take preventive measures and at the first indications of excitement the throng is instantly dispersed. I saw an instance of this at the tomb of Godefroy Cavaignac. A person having the air of an artisan in Sunday clothes came up to the tomb, deposited a crown upon the breast of the recumbent statue, and began to make a speech of some sort. This tomb is upon the left of the circle in which stands the common cross, now half buried in wreaths, destined for persons whose graves are unknown, and about this open place scores of persons linger in order to be on hand for any demonstration at the tomb of Cavaignac. Idly they stand about, gazing for hours upon the same inscriptions, but at the first symptoms of a speech they rush toward the tomb beside which the would-be orator has taken his stand. I was standing near the spot where Auber lies buried, when this man's voice was first raised, and instantly, it seemed to me, he had a hundred persons around him. Before I could cross the circle a score of gendarmes were pushing through the crowd, and in less than half a minute the individual was being escorted to the gate. The rest were gently pushed this way and that, and ordered to disperse. In two minutes the whole thing was over, and only two or three persons lingered about Cavaignac's tomb. Another harmless demonstration was at the tomb of Baudin, half buried in wreaths, where twelve working men in blouses stood guard from morning to night. Why the tomb of Cavaignac should be so much cherished by the masses is difficult to say, for the General, though regarded as a Republican, always professed a profound disdain for the *canaille*. It is probably owing to the fact that Cavaignac was beaten for the Presidency of the Republic by Prince Louis Bonaparte. But if the object were simply to show hostility to the Empire, a better means could be found, and my idea is that Cavaignac's tomb has been selected simply because it is upon an open space, with room for a crowd. There is some sense in making a demonstration at the tomb of Baudin, but the locality is very inconvenient. Another demonstration of a different sort was made at the tomb of Allen Kerdeck, which was visited by hundreds of Spiritualists during the day. Crowds of people gathered about the monument to Theophile Gautier at all hours of the day. Opposite it were three or four tombs richly and beautifully decorated, the altars having candles burning on each side of handsome photographs of the persons sleeping below. If the spirit of Mme. De Girardin could have been present on Tuesday it would have been pleased to see so many friends. Most of the literary men of Paris passed that way at some hour of the day. I made my annual visit to the tomb of Ary Schaeffer, finding the interior greatly neglected, with scarcely a sign of attention, but outside were the two pots of modest flowers, placed there by a woman's hand—by a woman who has now grown old, but in whose heart the memory of Schaeffer remains ever green. If she had kept the pictures that Ary Schaeffer gave her when she was a young and pretty girl, when they lived together in the Quartier Latin, she would now be a very rich woman; but the family took the most of them from her by force of law, and the rest were sold long ago for the means of life. Heinrich Heine and Murger sleep at Montmartre, and their tombs were not neglected. The latter was half buried in natural flowers. Père Lachaise was also crowded, uncomfortably so, in every part, and I hastened away after a brief tour of inspection. There was nothing remarkable to note except the immense wreath of violets hung upon the tomb of Ernest Baroche, who was killed at Bourget. I found the tomb of Abelard and Heloise in a very dilapidated condition, and unless some steps are taken to restore it, the whole will soon be but a mass of ruins. The two lovers lie side by side in a Gothic pavilion, or under a dais, completely exposed to the weather, and the statues have rapidly deteriorated. Good order was kept in all the cemeteries, and the number of visitors to each was somewhat larger than last year.

CURRENT CUBAN ITEMS.

IMPORTANT EVENTS ON THE ISLAND.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES—ARRIVAL OF A ROYAL COMMISSIONER—HOPEFUL ANTICIPATIONS—THE BOURBON PRINCES—MERCY FOR CRIMINALS—CUSTOM-HOUSE MALFEASANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875.

The journals of this city have been quite busy during the past week discussing the various phases of the affairs of the island in relation to the present attitude of the United States and the action of the United States Minister at Madrid. The remarks of the Northern journals on the same subject are commented on at some length, but the general impression seems to prevail that there is no probability of a war between the two nations, and no chance or necessity for the sale or cession of Cuba—an event which, Spanish patriotism declares, can never happen, and all the recent interest in Cuban affairs is attributed to the recent elections. Your correspondent will take another occasion to write on this subject, and give the views of the official journals, as well as the private opinions of many residents with whom he has conversed.

The Spanish mail steamer Guipuzcoa, from Cadiz, arrived very early yesterday morning, having on board Don Tomas Rodriguez Rubi, appointed by the King Royal Commissioner to this island, with unlimited powers to examine into the administration of its affairs, and settle, if possible, the financial questions of the colony. The Captain General was an early visitor, for he proceeded on board before 7 o'clock to welcome Señor Rubi, and, after a brief conference in his cabin, brought him ashore and took him to his own residence, the "Quinta delos Molinos." "Who strikes first, strikes twice," as the Spanish proverb puts it, and the burly Count may have a few little matters to call his Excellency's attention to before any one else is ahead of him. A committee from the City Council, headed by the Alcalde Corregidor, and preceded by the usual fantastic mace-bearers and trumpeters, gorgeous in crimson and gilt, also went on board to deliver an address of welcome, but all were forced to return and follow the royal Commissioner to the "Quinta." Here he was also welcomed by various committees from official and civic corporations. Great results are expected from Rubi's talent in organization, from his executive ability in the administration of financial affairs, and from the high character and strict honesty with which he is credited.

The Bourbon Princes, who came over to aid in suppressing the insurrection, giving their personal services for the campaign, have not yet commenced work. According to the Cardenas *Boletin*, they passed through that place on the 16th on their way to the "Recreo," to spend a few days on the plantation belonging to Don Andres de la Torre. A number of distinguished persons have been invited to the estate in honor of the Princes' visit.

We may within a few days look for a new batch of comical decrees, all bearing on the important subject of raising funds. The last one of the Captain General is impracticable enough for any purpose, although intended as a relief to the already overburdened tax-payers, who are called in Spanish "*contribuyentes*." By this decree, dated the 11th inst., tax-payers whose rates for the first half year and the second and third quarters of the fifteen per cent. tax on incomes, &c., exceed $250, gold, and extend up to $3,000, are to be allowed to give notes to the Government for the amounts of their indebtedness at ninety days' date, with interest at seven per cent. per annum; but these notes are to be guaranteed by the signature of some other "contributor" who has already paid his taxes. Tax-payers whose dues exceed $3,000 may draw the same notes, but at 120 days, and guaranteed solely by their own signature. The decree also gives a number of details concerning the form in which the notes shall be drawn, and assigns the 15th of next month as the period when the notes referred to shall cease to be accepted in payment of the fifteen per cent. tax. Meanwhile the forcible collection of the taxes due under this head is suspended until the maturity of the notes given therefor. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Tuesday was celebrated here as a public holiday, it being St. Christopher's Day, and consecrated to the patron saint of Havana. No business was done, and in the afternoon the usual procession took place. The figure of the saint was taken from the Cathedral, carried amid a procession through a number of streets, and back to the Cathedral. The saint was on a curtained platform, borne by a dozen invisible negroes, whose feet, however, could be seen below the curtains, and he was gorgeously dressed in silk stockings, crimson velvet trunks, and a gold-embroidered red cloak. He carried on one arm a doll, intended to represent the infant Jesus, whom the saint is said to have ferried over a flood, and he leaned on the traditional staff. The usual detachments of volunteers, cavalry, religious societies, priests, "monigotes," members of the City Council, and bands of music took part in the procession. During the day the "Templete," a small temple-like building in the Plaza de Armas, which contains several paintings commemorative of Columbus' discovery, and the first mass said in Cuba, was open, and attracted numerous visitors. The public parks were full of people listening to the bands of music. A bazaar for the benefit of the orphan children and the insane asylum was opened this evening in the Salon Albisu, and was crowded with visitors, the Captain General among them. To-morrow, the 19th, being the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess of Asturias, the Captain General holds a court at the palace, and has officially invited the authorities, grandees, grand crosses, and hidalgos generally to attend.

The execution was to have taken place this morning at the Punta of five men who had been sentenced by a military commission to be shot for having robbed, stabbed, and nearly murdered, on the 7th of last May, an Italian peddler in one of the streets of this city. According to Spanish law, they were put "*en capilla*" at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, where they were to remain twenty-four hours and then be shot. This "*capilla*," or chapel, literally—for the condemned are placed in the chapel of the prison to receive the ministrations of and be exhorted by priests till the hour of death—is in itself a punishment, and rarely fails to break the spirit of the most hardened wretch. The five criminals, however, received a reprieve from the Captain General, which was communicated to them at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and so great was their emotion that they all fainted and one had a rush of blood to the head and required medical attendance. It is officially stated this morning that Count Valmaseda, acceding to the petition of the ladies of the benevolent society of San Vincent de Paul, to the lively interest of the Consuls of Mexico and Italy, and finally to the intercession of the newly-arrived Royal Commissioner, Rubi, who reminded his Excellency of the saint's day of the Queen mother to-morrow, was pleased to commute the death sentence to "immediata" or perpetual imprisonment in the galleys of Ceuta. The criminals, five in number, were all young men, the oldest not over twenty-one, but the youngest, aged eighteen, was a perfect monster of atrocity, having his soul already burdened with three black murders. One of the five had only participated in the crime for which he was to suffer death to the extent of receiving $50 of the fruit of the robbery. The crime was committed at a time when murder and robbery were for a while rampant in Havana, and the example would have been a good one had the execution been carried out. A large crowd assembled at the Punta this morning, but was cheated of the expected show.

A few days ago a significant item appeared in the columns of the *Aurora del Yumuri*, of Matanzas, to the effect that the American bark T. K. Welden, which finished discharging in that port on the 8th, according to the manifest of her cargo, made upon entry, would have paid the Treasury only the amount of $6,300, if, in consequence of the direct intervention of the Governor of the jurisdiction and the statement made up by the Custom-house, the amount of duties actually charged against the Welden had not been $32,501—a difference in favor of the Treasury of $26,201. The close scrutiny in this one instance, showing undoubtedly that many other cases of the same character have occurred, arose, it is represented, from the fact that a member of a prominent mercantile firm in Matanzas complained to the Governor, Brigadier Chessa, that his firm could not do a legitimate business and compete with other firms who were peculiarly favored by the Custom-house, and were allowed to commit fraud and smuggle without stint. Whereupon the Governor went to the Custom-house, examined the books of entry, and also went to the merchants who had been denounced. In consequence of this discovery the Collector of Customs, Rodriguez Correa, and the Auditor have for some time been suspended, and await the result of the examination which has been ordered into the affair. Officers from the Havana Custom-house are now performing the duties of Collector and Auditor. The merchants, I am informed, have been bound over in $50,000 gold each, (there are some four or five of them to await the examination, and will probably have to pay the difference shown against them. This way of doing business is called "manganilla." I have also heard of several suspensions of inspectors and entry officers in this Custom-house for frauds discovered, but this is but a petty matter in comparison with the affair just cited, the outports offering unusual facilities for the commission of smuggling in connivance with Custom-house officials.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT THE WRECK

MR. JELLY'S ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC—AGONY OF THE DOOMED PASSENGERS.

The *Daily British Colonist*, published at Victoria, B. C., contains in its issue of the 9th inst. an interview with Henry F. Jelly, the first survivor of the Pacific who was picked up by the Messenger. He gives a graphic description of some of the harrowing scenes that came under his observation. He says that if the crash he heard while lying in bed was caused by a collision with another ship, it was a very slight one. He is positive, however, that on gaining the deck he saw on the starboard deck three lights as from a vessel. He heard no hail. The weather was not foggy at that time. The wind was fresh but the sea smooth. He was told that there had been a collision, and that the steamer had sustained no damage. Previous to going on deck the first time, he heard the bells to stop and then to reverse the engines. When he reached the deck the steamer was going ahead again. Passengers were told not to be alarmed, that there was no danger, and matters quieted down. Mr. Jelly went back to his state-room, and was getting into bed again when he felt the ship give a sudden lurch and heard a rush of water. He again went on deck and discovered that the ship was sinking. He saw Capt. Howell standing in his room, and asked him, "Where do you keep your blue lights?" The Captain answered, "In the pilot-house." Mr. Jelly went there and found the wheel deserted and the ship steering wildly, while the engines were still working. He burned four lights, and then saw people getting into the boats. He saw a boat (the launch) into which the women were being placed, and took his stand there and saw Mrs. Otis Parsons assisted in. Mrs. Parsons was bewailing the death of her child, (a little boy of a year and a half,) which she said a man had fallen on and killed instantly. Another lady (supposed from the description to be Miss Alicia Mandeville, Mrs. Parsons' sister,) stood by her and also wept bitterly at the child's death. Mr. Jelly says he helped a lady who, from the description, must have been Miss Fanny Palmer, of this city, into the launch. A number of the ship's crew crowded into the boat, which was in charge of Chief Engineer Houston. They were remonstrated with, and replied that they were there to look after the ladies, and ordered all the men to get out of the boat, but would not go themselves. They seized one man—a passenger—whose wife was in the boat and threw him out on the deck. His wife implored them to let him stay, saying, "Oh, my God, save him!" But they would not allow him to get in again. All this time the ship was settling. Some one came along at this moment and said, "Two of the boats have got off on the other side." They then tried to let this boat down from the davits, but they could not. As the ship settled, however, the launch reached the water, and some brave spirit standing on the deck cut the fastenings loose with an axe. The boat rode for a moment, and as the sea was still smooth and the boat well provided with oars it was hoped that she would get clear. Unfortunately, however, the launch had been filled with water during the day, and was more than half full now. The weight of water and the people, therefore, caused the boat to careen, and she turned completely over, amid the shrieks of the women and the despairing cries of the men. Mr. Jelly and four other men managed to clamber on the boat's bottom as she came up; but the poor women, weighed down by their clothes, could not avail themselves of that forlorn hope and speedily disappeared. About this time our informant observed the steamer settling down on the port side—that is, the side on which he and the others were floating on the boat's bottom, and the smoke-stack or funnel fell into the water. The steamer gave two or three lurches, and then broke in two amidships with a crashing noise, and went down, carrying with her at least 150 persons, who were standing on the decks at the time.

The Chinese, who numbered about fifty, had huddled near the smoke-stack, whether they had dragged their baggage, and had kept up an incessant and loud conversation while the exciting scenes were being enacted. When the ship broke in two and sank beneath the waves these poor creatures sank with her. The surface of the water was presently covered with wreckage from the lost steamer, to some of which men and women clung with that tenacity which only despair can impart. The shrieks and cries at this moment were dreadful. The wind and sea were rising, and the poor people adrift were washed by every wave that broke. At this moment Mr. Jelly saw the top of the pilot-house with a man seated upon it. He made an effort and reached it. He found the occupant to be a large man, evidently an American, with full black whiskers and mustache. The two drifted away from the scene of the wreck, and were soon out of sight of the other unfortunates.

The hands employed on the dredger say that when the Pacific passed out on Thursday she had a decided list to starboard and steered so badly that the remark was made that something must be wrong with her. At Port Townsend, it is said, the vessel leaked so badly that there were five feet of water in her lower hold, and that the grain was not put down there for fear of damaging it. If this statement be correct the list is accounted for.

STORY OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE ORPHEUS.

The following extracts are taken from the story of Charles Sawyer, master of the Orpheus: He says that at 9:30 on the evening of Nov. 4 "a light was reported on the port bow. The second mate, who was in charge of the deck, altered her course to north-west by west, and brought the light on the starboard bow. I went on deck and saw a steamer's masthead light; I could see no colored lights, but saw several saloon lights. I kept them on the starboard bow and brought the ship up to west-south-west, with the yards square and the sails aback. The second mate thought he could see a red light, but I could not. I told the man at the wheel to 'hard-a-port,' and before she had paid off two points I countermanded the order and had the wheel put 'hard down.' In about two or three minutes the steamer, then about four and a half points on the starboard bow, blew her whistle, and in half a minute afterward she struck us on the starboard forechannels, carrying away the foretopgallantmast and backstay, and the mast breaking in our rail for about forty feet, splitting the covering-board and plank-shear, and splitting the planks from plank-shear to sopper, and staving four planks in through the timbers. She also carried away all the starboard braces, maintopgallant backstays, mizzentopmast, and topgallant backstays and bumpkin. I hailed the steamer, and asked her to lie by and send me a boat, for I thought my ship was sinking. After sounding my pumps, &c., I commenced to shorten sail and heave the ship to, with head to south-west. The steamer hailed me three times, but I could not make out what she said. About midnight I had the ship under three lower topsails, main and foretopmast staysails, and reefed spanker, heading from south-south-west to south-west, and drifting to the west-north-west abut two knots. It was then blowing very hard from the south-east, and a bad sea was getting up."

TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 24.—James Covert, aged eighteen years, indicted for a felonious assault upon a girl aged nine years on the 15th of October, pleaded guilty to-day and was sentenced by Judge Balcom to twenty years imprisonment in the Auburn State Prison.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SEWER-GAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much has been written and spoken of late upon the subject of defective house drainage, and imperfect soil and waste pipes, and the danger to health arising from the escape of noxious gases in dwelling-houses, that public attention is being aroused to this state of affairs, and the question is asked by very many persons: Can nothing be done that will effectually prevent the occurrence of this evil, and how can it be remedied where it now exists?

In a city like New-York, where water conveniences are so multiplied, and which, if properly constructed, conduce so much to the comfort and health of the people, there should be the greatest care exercised in having these conveniences constructed upon the soundest scientific theory, combined with the most practical utility. A dwelling-house fitted up with water-closets, baths, wash-basins, &c., may be a luxury of enjoyment to the occupants, and also may be a perfect pest-house, if the work be improperly or ignorantly done.

To answer the questions propounded in the beginning of this article, we would say that there is no difficulty in arranging the sewer, soil, and waste pipes in a house so that at no time will they emit foul air or sewer gas. To do this the following plan must be adopted and rigidly carried out. The main sewer-pipe in cellar, which receives all the waste water from the house, should be laid with a good and regular descent from the rear of the house to the sewer in the street. The joints in this pipe must be made absolutely air and water tight. In this pipe there should be no trap. This pipe should receive the rain-water leader, and the nearer the leader approaches in size to that of the sewer-pipe the better the ventilation of the latter, and the rapid escape of sewer gas through the leader to the atmosphere above the roof materially assisted.

The soil-pipe from water-closets, and waste-pipes from wash basins in the upper part of the house should run separately and perpendicularly to the sewer-pipe in the cellar, and be connected therewith at that point by a trap on each line at least one size larger than the soil or waste pipe itself. These pipes should in all cases be extended, full size, to a height, say two feet above the roof, and finished with a properly-constructed ventilating cap.

All fixtures should be separately trapped as close to the apparatus as the nature of its construction will admit. When lateral branches of waste pipe of any considerable length are required, they should be a little larger than the traps attached to them. The reason for this is obvious. The water that passes through the trap cannot fill the pipe by reason of its greater capacity, and a solid column of water cannot be formed so as to create a syphon, and thus empty the trap.

In many of the houses in this City, which have been built on speculation, the plumbing has generally been auctioned off to the lowest bidder, irrespective of his capacity or responsibility; consequently the work has been done according to the price paid—or it has been done by parties profoundly innocent of any but the most incipient knowledge of their business. It is in these houses that so much trouble arises from the escape of sewer gas. In very many of the houses which have been built fifteen or twenty years, the soil and waste pipes are very old and need renewing. The old style of water-closet, too, is a productive source of annoyance from the fact that the receiver is a receptacle of foul air which, to a greater or lesser extent, escapes into the apartment when the pan is dropped. The basins attached to these closets will in time become impregnated with a powerful acid which penetrates through the glaze upon the surface of the basin, and which no washing will effectually cleanse. Our experience in correcting the evils herein enumerated has been considerable, and where the plan above described has been thoroughly carried out the remedy has been successful; and we have no hesitation in saying that a house with its soil and waste pipes so constructed, with the use of the "improved water-closet," will be perfectly free from sewer-gas and any of those disagreeable odors which make so many of even our first-class houses abodes of lurking disease and hidden pestilence. A system of ventilating the seats of water-closets by connecting a pipe with a hot-air flue, such as the flue of the kitchen chimney, or a flue heated by means of gas-burners, and extending the pipe under the seat of the water-closets, has been frequently tried by us and found very effectual. And if, where houses are being erected, iron pipe flues could be constructed within the flue of the kitchen chimney, with branches extending to the water-closets on each floor, it would be found to be one of the most efficient means of drawing off from the water-closet seat the effluvia almost inseparably connected with its use.

LOCKE & MUNROE.
No. 1,308 Broadway.

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial with the above title in your issue of the 18th inst., which soundly berates the members of this party, also kindly invites them to "rise and explain," and as a member of that party I desire to accept the invitation, with thanks for your kindness and courtesy, which thus gives an opportunity through your columns to defend a class of persons who are often abused and always misunderstood, and who, whether right or wrong, are sincere and earnest and actuated by unselfish motives. Your kindness in yielding your columns for such a defense is in striking contrast to some of your contemporaries, who abuse us without stint and will hear nothing in reply.

To understand what seems to you strange and inexplicable, we must first understand what the object of this Temperance Party is and the means by which it proposes to attain that object. And first, to avoid a possible misunderstanding at the outset, let it be understood that the so-called Temperance Party is a Prohibition Party. It is not a temperance society seeking by moral suasion to convert people to total abstinence, (though its members are also engaged in that work,) but a political party raising an issue on a political question.

Believing that Gov. Dix, in one of his Messages to the New-York Legislature, spoke the truth (though not the whole truth) when he said that four-fifths of all the crime, pauperism, and domestic misery that exists, are caused by the sale and use of strong drink, Prohibitionists desire to prohibit the sale of strong drink, (instead of legalizing it,) and thereby make life and property more secure. Of course, the prevalence of crime makes life and property insecure; and to remove the principal cause of crime must of necessity increase the security of the citizen in the enjoyment of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness:" which, in the "glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence, we are told governments are instituted to protect. For these reasons, we think the doctrine of Prohibition is founded upon sound and well-established principles of political science.

Of course, the successful prohibition of the liquor traffic requires the proper legislation, and the most rigid enforcement thereof possible. How these are to be secured is the question upon which people differ, and as to which the friends of prohibition are not all agreed. It is admitted that there are but two plans, one of which must be pursued. One is to operate in and through existing parties, and the other is to organize a party for that special purpose. The Prohibitionists insist that the latter is the true course; while many others assert that the first-named plan is the only one that offers any hope of success. We insist that the plan of operating through existing parties must fail of success, because, first, the other parties in this State are opposed to Prohibition. The Democratic Party explicitly expresses its opposition to that principle. It calls prohibition a "sumptuary law," and declares itself in favor of "a uniform excise law." The practice of the party is entirely consistent with its formulated creed. But when we come to the Republican Party we are asked to regard it as a Temperance Party, and are frequently confronted with the declaration that all the temperance legislation we have we owe to the Republican Party. At the risk of being charged with the Yankee trick of answering a question by asking another, I must ask, what temperance legislation have we for which we are indebted to either Republicans or Democrats? The only law we have on the subject of liquor selling is a license law; and this was in part the work of a Republican Legislature and in part of a Democratic one, some of the more important provisions of which were, however, rendered nearly valueless by Republican legislation. A license law is not "temperance legislation." Temperance people are opposed to it, not only because it does not prohibit the sale, but because it legalizes it and makes it respectable.

The Republican Party is as much opposed to Prohibition as the Democratic Party. It professes no sympathy with that principle, and in its practice shows itself as much a friend to the liquor interest as the other. Did not a Republican Legislature enact, and a Republican Governor approve, that infamous law of 1873, known as the "Wine and Spirit Trader's bill?" What choice, therefore, can a Prohibitionist have between the Democratic and Republican parties? Is not the choice similar to that which a Spanish Republican has between Carlos and Alfonso? It is of no consequence to us whether a Democrat or a Republican is elected to office. And to the Prohibitionists of Suffolk County the result of the contest between the Republican and Democratic candidates was a matter of entire indifference. They had nothing to gain by the success of the Republican candidate and nothing to lose by the success of his adversary that would not as certainly have been lost in case of his defeat. Some of the statements made by your correspondent from that county in relation to the conduct of the Prohibitionists are probably untrue and others grossly exaggerated.

The Prohibitionists are not now and never have been playing into the hands of the Democratic Party. They have pursued the even tenor of their way, with no friendship for either, but in antagonism to both. If in some localities the formation of this party has drawn more largely from the Republican than from the Democratic Party, and has thereby changed the relative strength of the two parties, it was simply because the former had more good men in it than the latter, and not because of their sympathy with the Democratic Party. It is a mistake, however, which you make in common with many other Republicans, in assuming that all, or nearly all, of the Prohibitionists are drawn from your party. I know that there are some localities where this party is made up mostly of recruits from the Democratic Party, and yet the Democrats, unlike the Republicans, make no complaint on account of it.

We assert that success cannot be obtained through the other parties, because, secondly, a temperance man elected to office upon the Democratic or Republican ticket cannot be relied upon always to sustain temperance principles. Experience has demonstrated this in numerous instances; and this is what might reasonably be expected. A man thus elected owes his election to the party which nominated him, and his highest allegiance is due to that party. Whenever the interests, real or supposed, of that party come in conflict with his duty to his temperance supporters, the former must control. This is one reason, probably, why the Prohibitionists of Erie County refused to support the Republican candidate, who, you say, was well known to be a strictly temperance man. And in this case this "strictly temperance man" may not have been in favor of prohibition, and in that important respect may have been no better than his Democratic antagonist, which, if this were the fact, was an additional reason for not supporting him. Furthermore, Prohibitionists claim to be governed by conscience in voting, as in doing other things, and cannot therefore vote for a "strictly temperance man" if thereby they are supporting and strengthening a political party that is not only opposed to the principle of Prohibition, but is giving aid and encouragement to the infamous liquor traffic. We cannot, therefore, vote for the candidates of either party, and could gain nothing thereby if we did.

But will a separate political organization bring us success? We cannot tell. In the days of the great Rebellion, when the loyal people of the North sent forth their bravest and best beloved to die for their country, and poured out their treasure like water to save the Union, no one knew but that all this sacrifice would be in vain; but was it wrong to make all this effort? We do not know that the liquor traffic, with all its horrible results to individuals, to society, and to the State, will ever be destroyed through the instrumentality of a Prohibition Party, but we are confident that this desirable result must come in this way, if it comes at all, and so believing, we must continue to try, hoping that some day the right will triumph.

You say, "No temperance man expects that he can elect his candidate," and intimate that, because he cannot elect his candidate, he should vote the Republican ticket. But why should he vote for a man who is opposed to his principles, or who represents a hostile party, when the success of his own party is hopeless? Is it sound political morality, or does it indicate political wisdom to vote for a bad man because a good man cannot be elected? Prohibitionists do not so believe. They believe in voting for what they want to establish, and are governed by the same principles of morality in exercising the elective franchise as they are in any other business of life.

WALTER FARRINGTON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1875.

NAVAL HOSPITALS.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The annual report of the Surgeon General of the Navy says of the hospital building at New-York: "It has been put in as satisfactory condition as our resources would permit, but still falls below what the principal establishment devoted to the care of the sick and wounded of the Navy should be. During the remainder of the fiscal year a large amount of repairs will be needed, but fortunately they can be effected with the funds now available to the bureau, although nothing will be left for those accessory improvements which are usually considered indispensable in civil institutions of the same kind. The central situation and large capacity of this hospital require that it be kept at all times prepared for every demand that may be made upon its resources."

The hospital at Mare Island, California, is so rapidly assuming the properties of a first-class establishment that last quarter its reports showed a larger number of sick than any other, not excepting the large hospital at New-York. Patients from the two squadrons of the Pacific and considerable detachments of invalids from the Asiatic Squadron are received into it. The Surgeon General recommends an appropriation for the erection of a suitable house for the Medical Director at that establishment, and for the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers for the use of patients in the naval hospitals throughout the country. He suggests the expediency of raising the interest of the Naval Pension fund from three to six per centum per annum, and that a portion of the interest derived therefrom be placed to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund. He also recommends that the hospital money which is now deducted from the pay of every person in the Navy, at the rate of twenty cents per month, be increased to forty cents, as done by law a few years ago with the sailors in the merchant marine.

At the close of the year 1873, there remained under treatment 669 cases. During the year 1874, there were 14,124 cases of disease, injury, &c., making a total of 14,793 cases treated during the year, of which number 160 died, and 14,121 were returned to duty or discharged from the service, leaving 512 cases under treatment at the close of the year 1874.

The average strength of the Navy, (officers, seamen, marines, Engineer service and Coast Survey included,) for the year 1874, as near as can be ascertained, was about 15,260.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Ontario Legislature met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and elected R. M. Wells Speaker. The Lieutenant Governor announced that he would deliver the speech to-day.

The closing session of the Maine State Education Association was held at Representative Hall, in Augusta, yesterday morning. Officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

On account of the large accumulation of ice in the St. Lawrence River the mail steam-ship Sardinian has left Quebec for Rimouski, where she will take on board her passengers and mails for England on Saturday next.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture is busily engaged in arranging forms and details for the proper distribution of seed grain purchased by the Government of the Dominion for the sufferers by the grasshopper visitation in Manitoba.

The Good Templars of Ontario are holding their annual session at Guelph. The Secretary's report shows the number of lodges in the Province to be 745. During the past twelve months 189 lodges were instituted and over nineteen thousand members initiated.

CANADIAN STREAMS FREEZING.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—The canal between Lachine and this city is blocked with ice. A number of downward bound vessels will have to winter at Lachine. An early ice bridge is expected opposite the city, owing to low water. Navigation is closed this year some days earlier than last. This year there arrived at Montreal 590 vessels, representing a tonnage of 379,256, showing a large decrease this year as compared with last, when 667 vessels arrived in the harbor, having a tonnage of 413,060. This shows a falling off of 77 vessels and 33,784 tons during the past year.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 24.—The ice in the river at Ottawa is rapidly thickening. Several persons have crossed on foot, and in a few days the ice bridge will be strong enough for teams.

POOLS OFF IN THE CALIFORNIA RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The Pacific Jockey Club held a meeting to-day in accordance with the desires of the owners of horses and the general sentiment of turfmen. The four-mile race was postponed until Christmas. Pools were declared off.

LAW REPORTS.

THE DUNCAN-SHERMAN ASSIGNMENT

EXAMINATION IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS—OBJECTIONS ON BEHALF OF THE FIRM.

Recently Judge Donohue directed that the members of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. be examined in supplementary proceedings under an unsatisfied execution in the case in which Washington E. Roebling and others recovered judgment against the firm for the amount of an unpaid letter of credit. Mr. William Butler Duncan is absent in Alabama, but yesterday Messrs. William Watts Sherman and Francis H. Grain, members of the firm, appeared in the General Term Court-room of the Supreme Court for the purpose of being examined. Mr. Henry H. Morange appeared for the plaintiffs in the suit, and Mr. Joseph Larocque for the firm. It was concluded to postpone Mr. Sherman's examination until after that of Mr. Grain, who was sworn. After he had, in response to questions, testified that he resided in Moroton, township of Darien, Connecticut, and that the firm had kept a set of books ever since he had been a member of it, the following questions were put to him by Mr. Morange, all of which were objected to by Mr. Larocque:

"How many book-keepers had your firm?"

"Had your firm a book-keeper in chief?"

"Had your firm a Cashier not a member of the firm?"

"What was the amount of capital of your firm on the 1st day of November last?"

"What was the amount of capital of your firm on the 1st of January, 1875?"

"What was the amount of capital of your firm on the 1st of April, 1875?"

"Had your firm any assets on the 1st of January, 1875?"

"What amount of moneys had your firm belonging to it on the 15th of July, 1875?"

The questions about capital and assets were objected to on the following grounds:

"That whatever assets the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., or the individual members of that firm, had on the 27th of July, 1875, were duly assigned to William B. Shipman, upon trust, for the benefit of creditors of the assignors, by assignment bearing date on that day, duly executed and delivered by all the members of that firm, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in Liber 15 of general assignments, page 547, on the 30th of July, 1875, and in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,344 of conveyances, page 186, on the 29th of July, 1875, of which a copy is herewith submitted."

The assignment referred to above is the insolvent assignment made to Judge Shipman for the alleged benefit of the firm's creditors, and has been heretofore published in THE TIMES.

A general objection was made to all the questions asked, on the ground that the order directing the examination in the supplementary proceedings covered transactions occurring only since the assignment was made.

Mr. Morange contended that, under the amended code, he had the right to examine into all circumstances antecedent to the making of the assignment, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, as charged, the assignment which precluded his clients from obtaining the money they had paid the firm was not the result of fraudulent transactions.

An adjournment was taken until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the question of the competency of the objections is to be argued before Judge Donohue.

SCANNELL'S DEFENSE.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE INSANITY OF THE PRISONER.

The second trial of John Scannell was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett. The evidence received was of a character calculated to sustain the plea of insanity, upon which the case of the defense is conceded to be based. George W. Hojer testified to the prisoner's peculiar restlessness and mental eccentricities after the death of his brother Florence. These were especially pronounced when any mention of the latter's name was introduced in conversation. His eyes would assume a wild and bloodshot appearance, and his whole manner became suddenly excited.

Peter Carroll testified to the remarkable affection existing between Florence and John Scannell.

Otis J. Wilson, the prisoner's brother-in-law, testified to the frequent practice of the prisoner of pacing up and down the bedroom late at night long after every one else had retired. On another occasion when the witness was walking down Broadway with the prisoner, after Florence's death, they accidentally met Donahue. The prisoner pulled the witness from the sidewalk to the street, and pointing to Donahue uttered in a wild way, "See there! Donahue!"

Dr. Oatman S. Payne testified that he recommended the prisoner's family to confine him in an insane asylum. On cross-examination he stated that one of the strongest evidences of the prisoner's insanity was his incoherent talk; this, together with other symptoms, seemed to point to monomania on the subject of his brother's murder.

Catherine Scannell, the prisoner's sister, testified that immediately after the shooting of Florence she noticed a change in the prisoner's manner; when Florence was brought to the hospital in a wounded condition, the prisoner took the witness in his arms, and having kissed her, broke into a loud laugh; the next day, while alone at dinner, he began to mutter to himself, and again broke into hysterical laughter; on election day he came in, but took no notice of any one; that evening he became delirious, and raved wildly about Florence; when away from the house once he was asked to return, but he refused, saying wildly that his mother wished to kill her children, but she could not kill him; on one occasion, when the witness was ill, he came into her sick chamber and said he hated to look at her, and wished an earthquake would swallow up the whole family; once while pacing up and down in the basement his tongue was bleeding from being pierced with his teeth; she asked him what was the matter, but he gave no answer to the question, and continued talking to himself.

Bridget Scannell, the prisoner's mother, testified that before Florence was shot the prisoner was as kind and attentive to the witness and the rest of the family as a son possibly could be; after Florence was shot he was cold and unconcerned toward the witness and the other children; one day the prisoner hired a coach for the witness to attend a friend's funeral; after she had returned he asked where she had been, and expressed great surprise on learning; on another occasion the witness suggested to the prisoner that the tombstone over the grave was not engraved with Florence's name, but the latter said fiercely that he would tear the monument down if the name was put upon it; once upon seeing Florence's picture in the front room his eyes became bloodshot, he gnashed his teeth, and tore his hair; sometimes he violently dashed his head against a marble mantlepiece, and acted as if totally bereft of reason; the prisoner repeatedly charged the witness with having a wish to kill her children; once he came to her and told her to get up and dress herself, as he wanted her to make her will; upon cross-examination the witness stated that ever since Florence's death the prisoner had never spoken a single affectionate word to any member of his family.

The testimony of Dr. Echeverria, a former witness, was offered in evidence by Mr. Beach, but was objected to by District Attorney Phelps, whereupon Mr. Beach argued in favor of the admission. A recess interrupted the arguments on both sides. When the court reassembled Judge Barrett decided the evidence inadmissible. Immediately after the decision the court was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

THE APPLICATION FOR A MANDAMUS—ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE DONOHUE.

The matter of the application for a mandamus to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to insert $350,000, or some portion of that sum, in the budget for 1876, as an appropriation for an armory for the Seventh Regiment, came on for argument in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, yesterday. Under an act of the Legislature it was provided that the Common Council might appropriate a sufficient sum for the erection of an armory, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should provide for this in the tax levy, leaving it optional, however, whether it should be inserted in the budget of only one year or divided up among the budgets of several years. The site where it is proposed to erect the armory is bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and was leased to the officers of the regiment by the City at a nominal rent, the regiment, as claimed, agreeing to erect an armory thereon.

Mr. Peter B. Olney, who appeared for the officers of the Seventh Regiment, contended that by the terms of the lease of the ground from the City the regiment had a right to raise the money necessary for erecting the armory, either by subscription or by obtaining appropriations from the City or the State, the provision that the regiment "should erect or cause to be erected," not binding it to erect at its own expense, but that, even if the regiment had agreed to be at the expense of the erection, the City could waive any such claim on the regiment and assume the expense itself. In any event, however, this was not a matter for the discretion or interpretation of the Board of Apportionment. It had been commanded to make the necessary appropriation, and had no right to question the law, its only province being to obey.

Corporation Counsel Whitney, who appeared for the Board of Apportionment, said that the act authorizing the appropriation was unconstitutional, as it gave a grant of money to what was, or might eventually prove to be, a private corporation. The resolution of the Board of Aldermen granted this appropriation to officers of the Seventh Regiment. The regiment might possibly so diminish in numbers eventually as to be of no use as a separate military body, and yet the grantees could hold the armory. The object of the law should be to make provision for armories for the National Guard, and that, doubtless, was the intent of the act under which the resolution had been passed by the Board of Aldermen, the latter body having exceeded its powers. The budget for 1876 had been already passed upon by both the Board of Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen, and it was now too late to command the former board to insert the appropriation in the budget for 1876, as the Board of Aldermen would be ousted of their right to pass upon the action of the Board of Apportionment. Besides, under the act, admitting it to be constitutional, it was optional for the Board of Apportionment to say when the appropriation should be inserted.

After a few remarks by Mr. Strahan, who appeared for Commissioner Wheeler, in opposition to the granting of the mandamus, Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE CASE OF LUDWIG TRIER.

THE SUMMING UP AND CHARGE—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

The trial of Ludwig Trier, the German bookkeeper, of No. 301 Mulberry street, charged with embezzling $100, portion of $1,925 in his possession, the property of his employer, Mr. Henri Carié, importer of French millinery goods, No. 23 Union square, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. After the introduction of some unimportant rebutting testimony by the prosecution, the evidence closed. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, counsel for Trier, contended that every act and word of the prisoner was that of an honest and faithful employe. He had, no doubt, caused a loss of $1,925 to Mr. Carié; but such losses were of daily occurrence, and should not be visited on the heads of those unfortunate enough to have suffered them. The case, he argued, was one of simple theft, for which the prisoner was not and should not be held responsible. In conclusion, Mr. Sullivan claimed that there was not a particle of evidence on which Trier could be convicted of embezzlement and applied to the jury to vindicate the honor of an innocent man by rendering a verdict of not guilty. Assistant District Attorney Bell, for the prosecution, in an elaborate summing-up address, contended that Trier had not only embezzled the specific sums set forth in the indictment, but had appropriated to his own use the entire sum of $1,925 of Mr. Carié's money, and had trumped up the absurd story of the theft in a street car in order to have himself from just punishment. Recorder Hackett, in a charge of characteristic clearness, informed the jury that the only question they had to decide upon was whether or not the prisoner had appropriated the $100 paid to him by Miss Prince. If they fully believed that Trier had been robbed of the money as he said he had been, then it was their duty to acquit him of the charge; but if, on the contrary, they came to the conclusion that he had appropriated the money to his own use, and had concocted the story of the theft in order to shield himself from punishment, it was their duty to convict him. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, found it impossible to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. They stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. On hearing the result of the jury's deliberations, Trier, who had all along been confident of an acquittal, became greatly excited and burst into tears.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

THE DELOS W. GITCHELL CASE—AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

A decision was yesterday rendered by Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court in the matter of Delos W. Gitchell, in bankruptcy, which involves some important legal points. In this case, which is one in involuntary bankruptcy, the petition was filed on the 25th of February, 1875. An order to show cause was issued on the same day, returnable on the 6th of March. The petition was verified by the taking of the oaths before a Notary Public. This was done before the revised statutes of the United States, approved June 22, 1874, were promulgated, and when it was not known that their effect was such as to repeal the statute which authorized oaths to be used in proceedings in the courts of the United States to be taken before Notaries Public. On the 6th of March, 1875, proof of service of the petition and order to show cause on the debtor was presented to the court in the form of an affidavit made by one William C. Gaylor and sworn to before a Notary Public. The affidavit contained no venue. In it the affiant swore that he served a certified copy of the petition and of the order to show cause on the 26th of February, 1875, "upon Delos W. Gitchell, in the City of New-York, by leaving the same personally with him." On the 6th of March an order of adjudication was entered, on the default of Gitchell to appear, adjudging him a bankrupt. Thereupon a warrant was issued under which his property was taken, and an assignee was duly appointed and an assignment was made to him, and a number of proofs of debt have been filed and the bankrupt has filed an application for his discharge, proceedings under which are now pending before a Register. Afterward, and on the 1st of November instant, a creditor of the bankrupt's, who is not shown to have proved his debt, presented to the court a petition praying that the adjudication of bankruptcy, and the proceedings thereupon, be vacated upon the following grounds: Because the original petition was verified before a Notary Public; because no deposition of any witness as to any act of bankruptcy, and no deposition as to any claim of any petitioning creditor, is to be found on the files of the court, and the petitioner has been informed by the Clerk, and believed that such depositions had never been presented to the court or filed with the Clerk; because the proof of service of the petition and order to show cause on the debtor was defective, in that the venue was not stated therein, and it was sworn to before a Notary Public; and it did not allege that the petition and the order to show cause were served on the debtor by delivering the same to him personally, or by leaving the same at his last or usual place of abode, and no order of publication of the same had been entered or obtained.

In his decision Judge Blatchford says: "As to the verification of the petition before a Notary Public, this was irregular, but the irregularity did not affect the jurisdiction of the court. If before the order of adjudication was entered, the irregularity had been brought to the notice of the court it could and would have been remedied. But the question as to whether the petition is verified before a proper officer is one of practice and not of jurisdiction. It is competent for the court to decide that it has been verified before a proper officer, and when it has so decided, and an order of adjudication has been entered, it is too late for the debtor or any creditor to raise the question. * * * As to the depositions which are not now to be found on file, and which it is alleged were never filed, the objection is of the same character with that in regard to the verification of the petition. * * * The objection in respect to the absence of the statement of any venue in the affidavit of service of the petition and order to show cause on the debtor, and the objection that such affidavit was sworn to before a Notary Public, and the objection that such affidavit did not allege that the petition and the order to show cause were served on the debtor by delivering the same to him personally, or by leaving the same at his last place of residence, and that no order for the publication of the same had been entered or obtained, are not tenable. They are not made by the debtor, but by a creditor, who does not bring them to the attention of the court until nearly six months after an adjudication of bankruptcy has been entered. The application is denied, with costs."

COURT OF APPEALS.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY NEXT—CASES HEARD YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Nov. 29, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 60, 61, 63, 68, 65, 16½, 18, and 59.

The following cases were heard:

No. 53.—*The People ex rel. James B. Jermain, respondents, vs. Francis S. Thayer, Auditor, &c., appellant.*—Argued by Charles S. Fairchild for appellant, and by George W. Miller for respondents.

No. 47.—*Alexander H. Coulter, appellant, vs. The Board of Education of New-York, respondents.*—Argued by E. E. Anderson, of counsel for appellant, and by D. J. Dean for respondents.

No. 54.—*Adrian H. Muller, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.*—Argued by George H. Forster, of counsel for appellant, and by D. J. Dean for respondent.

No. 52.—*William Nelson, Jr., appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by D. J. Dean for respondents.

An erroneous report in the matter of Ingraham, reported yesterday as "reversed, and a new trial granted," should have read, simply, referred to Judge Miller for settlement of order. The order has not yet been settled.

The court adjourned till Monday, Nov. 29.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Morrison vs. The Mayor, &c.; Matter of Weinsester; Matter of Ascension Mission Association; Douglas vs. Glass; Matter of New Avenues; Kaufman vs. Kiefel; Matter of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets; Wood vs. Wentworth; Wheelwright vs. Wickes; Packer vs. Breslin; Morden vs. Wiswall; Matter of Graham; Southmayd vs. Wilde; Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Merchants' Life Insurance Company; Gage vs. Meyers; Kerwer vs. Pilger; Tupier vs. Adamson; Marden vs. Alton; Matter of Rose; Champlin vs. Fox; Matter of Morrison; Young vs. Behler.

Denied.—Bohnet vs. Lithauer; Ferris vs. Ferris.

Memorandums.—Wheeler vs. Remington; Harding vs. Warren.

Curry vs. Curry.—I desire to see counsel.

Bisare vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution.—Motion denied.

Tupier vs. Adamson.—Bond approved.

Cohen vs. Cross.—On plaintiff paying the costs made in former order, motion denied.

Tuthill vs. Omberson.—Denied. Memorandum.

Chamberlain vs. Bisricks.—I will hear motion to resettle the order giving allowance.

Weeks vs. Savory.—Default opened; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Wildprett vs. Wildprett.—Findings settled and filed.

Clemons vs. Betts et al.—Application for an order for publication denied. Memorandum.

Weil vs. Creamer et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Loutrel vs. Walden et al.—Motion denied, with costs.

Pendrell vs. Pendrell.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Davis, &c., vs. Helm et al.—Motion for continuance of injunction denied and the preliminary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs to defendants, to abide event. Memorandum.

Goecken vs. Goecken.—Motion denied.

Harper vs. McElroy.—Referee's report confirmed and order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Neile, Jr., vs. Reynolds.—Order of arrest vacated upon defendant's stipulating not to sue, &c.

Ehlers vs. Goege.—Motion granted.

Metzler vs. Goldmark.—Memorandum for counsel.

Fitzgerald vs. Belden.—Motion denied with privilege to renew on payment of costs.

Orders for Commissioners.—Blanchet vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Company; Blanchet vs. Switzerland Marine Insurance Company.

By Judge Robinson.

Cohen vs. Bernstein.—Application for defendant's discharge from imprisonment denied.

AN IMPORTANT BANK CASE.

THE DUTY OF COLLECTING BANKS TO SURRENDER BILLS OF LADING.

The Merchants' National Bank of Memphis vs. The National Bank of Commerce of Boston.—The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered by Mr. Justice Strong at Washington, wherein the National Bank of Commerce of Boston was the plaintiff in error and the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis was the defendant in error, from the District of Massachusetts, is summarized below.

The court below (Judge Shepley) ruled that the collecting bank (the National Bank of Commerce) was liable for surrendering bills of lading attached to time drafts upon acceptance, even without instructions to hold.

The decision of the court below has been overruled by the Supreme Court, and the law settled that it is the duty of the collecting bank to surrender bills of lading upon acceptance of time drafts, unless orders are given to hold.

Strong, J.—The fundamental question in this case is whether a bill of lading of merchandise deliverable to order, when attached to a time draft, and forwarded with the draft to an agent for collection, without any special instructions, may be surrendered to the drawee on his acceptance of the draft, or whether the agent's duty is to hold the bill of lading after the acceptance for the payment. The bills of exchange were drawn by cotton brokers residing in Memphis, Tenn., on Green & Travis, merchants residing in Boston. They were drawn on account of cotton shipped by the brokers to Boston, invoices of which were sent to Green & Travis, and bills of lading were taken by the shippers, marked in case of two of the shipments "to order," and in case of the third shipment marked "for Green & Travis, Boston, Mass." There was an agreement between the shippers and the drawees that the bill of lading should be surrendered on acceptance of the bills of exchange, but the existence of this agreement was not known by the Bank of Memphis when that bank discounted the drafts and took with them the bills of lading indorsed by the shippers. Conceding that bills of lading are negotiable, and that their indorsement and delivery pass the title of the shippers to the property specified in them, and, therefore, that the plaintiffs when they discounted the drafts and took the indorsed railroad receipts or bills of lading became the owners of the cotton, it is still true they sent the bills with the drafts to their correspondents in New-York, the Metropolitan Bank, with no instructions to hold them after acceptance. And the Metropolitan Bank transmitted them to the defendants in Boston, with no other instruction than that the bills were sent "for collection." What, then, was the duty of the defendants? Obviously it was first to obtain the acceptance of the bills of exchange. But Green & Travis were not bound to accept, even though they had ordered the cotton, unless the bills of lading were delivered to them contemporaneously with their acceptance. Their agreement with their vendors, the shippers, secured them against such an obligation. Moreover, independent of this agreement, the drafts upon their face showed that they had been drawn upon the cotton covered by the bills of lading. Both the plaintiffs and their agents, the defendants, were thus informed that the bills were not drawn upon any funds of the drawers in the hands of Green & Travis, and that they were expected to be paid out of the proceeds of the cotton. But how could they be paid out of the proceeds of the cotton if the bills of lading were withheld? Withholding them, therefore, would defeat alike the expectation and the intent of the drawers of the bills. Hence, were there nothing more, it would seem that a drawer's agent to collect a time bill, without further instructions, would not be justified in refusing to surrender the property against which the bill was drawn, after its acceptance, and thus disable the acceptor from making payment out of the property designated for that purpose. But it seems to be a natural inference, indeed a necessary implication, from a time draft accompanied by a bill of lading indorsed in blank, that the merchandise (which in this case was cotton) specified in the bill was sold on credit, to be paid for by the accepted draft, or that the draft is a demand for an advance on the shipment, or that the transaction is a consignment to be sold by the drawee on account of the shipper. It is difiult to conceive of any other meaning the instruments can have. If so, in the absence of any express arrangement to the contrary, the acceptor, if a purchaser, is clearly entitled to the possession of the goods on his accepting the bill and thus giving the vendor a complete contract for payment. Therefore, in a case where the drawing of a time draft against a consignment raises the implication that the goods consigned have been sold on credit, the agent to whom the draft to be accepted and the bill of lading to be delivered have been intrusted, cannot reasonably be required to know, without instruction, that the transaction is not what it purports to be. And, if the inference to be drawn from a time draft accompanied by a bill of lading is not that it evidences a credit sale, but a request for advances on the credit of the consignment, the consequence is the same. It plainly is that the acceptance is not asked on the credit of the drawer of the draft, but on the faith of the consignment. An agent for collection having the draft and attached bill of lading cannot be permitted, by declining to surrender the bill of lading on the acceptance of the bill, to disappoint the obvious intentions of the parties, and deny to the acceptor a substantial right which by his contract is assured to him.

Nor can it make any difference that the draft with the bill of lading has been sent to an agent (as in this case) "for collection." The opinions we have suggested are supported by other very rational considerations. That the holder of a bill of lading, who has become such by indorsement, and by discounting the draft drawn against the consigned property, succeeds to the situation of the shipper, is not to be doubted. We do not, therefore, perceive any force in the argument pressed upon us that the Bank of Memphis was the purchaser of the drafts drawn upon Green and Travis, and the holder of the bills of lading by indorsement of the shippers.

Thus far we have considered the question without reference to any other authority than that of reason. In addition to this, we think, the decisions of the court and the language of many eminent Judges accord with the opinions we avow. In the case of Laufear vs. Blossom, 1 Louis. An. Reps., 148, the very point was decided, after an elaborate argument both by the counsel and by the court. A judgment in the same case to the same effect was given in the Commercial Court of New-Orleans by Judge Watts, who supported it by a very convincing opinion, (14 *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, 264.) These decisions were made in 1845 and 1846. In other courts, also, the question has arisen, What is the duty of a collecting bank to which time drafts, with bills of lading attached, have been sent for collection? and the decisions have been that the agent is bound to deliver the bills of lading to the acceptor on his acceptance. There are also many expressions of opinion by the most respectable courts, which, though not judgments, and therefore not authorities, are of weight in determining what are the implications of such a state of facts as this case exhibits. In Shepherd vs. Harrison, Law Rep. Q. B., vol. 4, p. 493, Lord Cockburn said: "The authorities are equally good to show, when the consignor sends the bill of lading to an agent in this country to be by him handed over to the consignee, and accompanies that with bills of exchange to be accepted by the consignee," that that "indicates an intention that the handing over of the bill of lading and the acceptance of the bill or bills of exchange should be concurrent parts of one and the same transaction."

We have been unable to discover a single decision of any court holding the opposite doctrines. Those to which we have been referred as directly in point determine nothing of the kind. Applying what we have said to the instruction given by the learned Judge of the Circuit Court to the jury, it is evident that he was in error. The judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed, and the record is remitted, with directions to award a new trial.

COURT NOTES.

The motion for the vacating of the order of arrest or the reduction of bail in the $1,000,000 suit against Tweed, which was to have been argued yesterday before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, was put over until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following insolvent assignments were filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas: William H. Turnure, to Clarence E. Secor, liabilities, $24,801 18; assets, $7,200 13; George M. Vanderlip and John J. Taylor, composing the firm of Vanderlip & Taylor, hosiery dealers, at No. 1,151 Broadway, to Albert B. Capwell; liabilities, $88,727 51; assets, $5,973 48. The discrepancy is owing to a great number of uncollectable book accounts.

In a suit brought by Ahrens against the Mayor, &c., to recover $35 for work done by plaintiff as a laborer on the boulevards and streets in the vicinity of Morningside Park, the Corporation Counsel interposed the defense that the claim was invalid, as the work had not been authorized by the Common Council. Judge Robinson, before whom the case was tried, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, has decided in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the Commissioner of Public Works, under whose authority the work was done, had full power to act alone in the matter. Ahrens' was a test case, involving the claims of some two hundred other laborers.

A further examination was held yesterday afternoon, before United States Commissioner Shields, of the charges against Mrs. Elizabeth De Mott and her daughter, Ella Kenney, the former for making, and the latter for passing, counterfeit five-cent nickels. The motion of Mr. Post for the discharge of Mrs. DeMott was denied by Commissioner Shields, and both were held to await the action of the Grand Jury and bail fixed at $1,000. A further examination was also had before Commissioner Shields in the case of James Wilson, charged with passing a counterfeit $20 bill, and in the absence of any positive proof against him he was discharged on his own recognizance.

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

THE LOWELL FACTORIES.

THE LARGE MILLS ALL RUNNING FULL TIME—WAGES AND HOURS—PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier, Nov. 20.

It cannot with truth be said that the manufacturing prospects in this city are as encouraging at present as at the corresponding time last year. Some of the manufacturing companies are receiving more orders for goods, but there is less margin for profit than last year even. Cotton is about a cent per pound lower, but the decline in the market price for goods is greater than in the raw material. Even the recent reduction in wages, the manufacturers say, is not sufficient to counterbalance the decline in the markets. As a matter of course, some companies are suffering more than others, and those having machinery easily adapted to different varieties of goods are in some cases reduced to the necessity of making occasional changes in order to prevent the accumulation of those with which the market is overstocked. All the incorporated companies expect to run full time and all their machinery during the Winter season. Some of the agents think that the dullness in manufacturing has "touched bottom," and hope for a largely increased export trade at an early day, which will much increase the demands for the products of the mills.

The Ten-hour law has been in effect over a year, and the manufacturers of the city all, or nearly all, oppose it as prejudicial to their own interests, as well as those of the operatives. In the New-England manufacturing cities outside of Massachusetts, the manufacturers have much advantage over those in this State, for they get six hours more work per week from their operatives for the same pay, and have an opportunity which is denied Massachusetts by the law of working extra hours, and securing contracts thereby which must of necessity be filled with the least possible delay. The Hamilton Company is defendant at present in a suit at court commenced by an employe of the company at its request for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the Ten-hour law. It will likely be several months yet before a decision is reached.

There has been but one general reduction in wages since October, 1871, except the one of the last payment and the one which followed the operation of the ten-hour law—the latter not being acknowledged as a reduction by some of the agents as it was merely an adaptation of the price paid for labor to the hours of work performed. It is said that in Rhode Island the operatives are receiving less pay to-day, for eleven hours' work per day than in Lowell for ten hours' work. Some of the agents think that the only course for our local manufacturers is to economize in the cost of production of goods, in order to compete successfully in the export trade.

There has been no important increase in the amount of machinery run and help employed since last year. On the Appleton corporation all the machinery, new and old, is running, and about one hundred hands more than last year at this time are employed. The production of goods is considerably larger than a year ago. On the Hamilton corporation not quite as many hands are employed as a year since, but all the machinery is in operation, and a change from finer to coarser goods will necessitate the employment of about as many operatives as usual. There is a disposition manifest on all the corporations to reduce the number of hands employed where it can be done without stopping any portion of the machinery. On the Massachusetts corporation two stories have been added to the centre and one to each of the wings of No. 2 mill, and the machinery has been put in. About one hundred hands more will be employed on the corporation, probably, this Winter than last. In the Tremont and Suffolk mills some new machinery is being put in, but the number of employes will be slightly, if any, increased. On the Lawrence corporation a two-story brick building, about one hundred feet by thirty, used as an engine-house and box-shop, has been erected within the present year. About two hundred more hands are now employed than at the corresponding time last year, the increase in help being mostly in the department of manufacture of undershirts and drawers, a business which was established on the corporation a year since, but is now a prosperous branch of its manufacturing industry.

The woolen manufacturing companies seem to have no more encouraging outlook ahead than those of cotton; the market, as learned from Mr. Avery, agent of the Middlesex Company, not being active, but the indications being that about the same amount of help as employed last Winter will be retained the present one, although the price obtained for goods is not as large as last Winter, and is scarcely remunerative. Mr. Avery says that wages in woolen manufacturing average forty per cent. more at present than in 1862, all things considered, and that there must be a further reduction of wages before the corporation can make any money if the present outlook continues. Mr. Avery's statement, as regards the wages in woolen establishments, is substantially sustained by some of the agents of cotton-manufacturing establishments.

THE ARNIM PAMPHLET.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* telegraphs to that journal on Nov. 8: "There is an extraordinary demand here for the Arnim pamphlet, *Pro Nihilo*, which appeared at Zurich, and very few copies of which were sent to Berlin, probably as an experiment for fear of embargo, and those only meant for private circulation. The book, besides, has not been announced in the trade. It will undoubtedly cause a great sensation for some days, as the motive for its publication is alleged to be that at the trial and afterward only such portion of the diplomatic correspondence was made known as told against Count Arnim, while the matters in his favor were withheld. The writer, who was evidently in personal and immediate connection with Arnim himself, rebuts the charge brought against the latter of having caused the fall of M. Thiers, who is himself made to bear testimony to Count Arnim, in a complimentary letter dated the 16th of March, 1873, as one of those who, by his high wisdom, most contributed to bring the war to an end. This pamphlet further declares, and proposes to prove, as calumnious the charge brought against Count Arnim of having purposely thrown difficulties in the way of the convention on the 15th of May regarding the evacuation of the French territory. Attention will be generally drawn to a dispatch wherein Prince Bismarck accuses Count Arnim of overstepping his functions, and of distorting facts, in order to gain over the Emperor to his own policy. Another highly interesting point is the account of an interview between Count Arnim and the Emperor in Berlin, at which the Count is represented as having deplored Prince Bismarck's spiteful tendency, which had already cost his Majesty many a faithful servant, naming several. Then follows a graphic account of a conversation with Prince Bismarck, who declares himself persecuted and ruined in health by Count Arnim's intrigues and conspiracy with the Empress. The writer of the pamphlet makes use of the following notable remark: 'If Europe is in perpetual uneasiness, the cause is to be found in Wilhelmstrasse, where are Bismarck's house and Foreign Office. Monsieur Chauvin has changed lodgings, but Europe will not brook dictation from Berlin more than from Paris.' Among persons more or less pilloried in Count Arnim's pamphlet are Bulow, Manteuffel, and others. The Count Arnim party looks forward to a brilliant success."

A PERSONAGE OF THE COUP D'ETAT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* writes to that journal: "An unexpected reappearance in the political world is announced. It is that of no less a notorious personage than M. De Maupas, the Police agent of Louis Napoleon who played such a sadly conspicuous rôle in the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December. Most persons thought he was dead, or had entered a monastery to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*, but it appears we were mistaken. M. De Maupas is himself again. The speech of M. Rouher has drawn him out from his retirement, and he once more comes before the public ready to resume his old character. Whether his resurrection is likely to do any good to the Bonapartist cause is a question open to doubt, but it furnishes us with another proof of the cool audacity of his party. Needless to say, the Republican papers are indignant. 'Will our readers believe it?' asks the *République Française*, 'And yet it is true! Maupas, the man who committed acts qualified as crimes, who violated the national laws, who threw Generals and representatives of the people into Mazas, who took part in the massacre of citizens, and all the infamies of the epoch, who had the luck to escape from the hands of justice—Maupas, the nocturnal Police agent, who ought to have buried himself in silence and oblivion, dares to mount the rostrum, and, putting on the white toga of candidate, announce in the cynical language of his party that he will stand in the Senatorial elections either for the arrondissement of Bar-sur-Seine or that of Bar-sur-Aube, and perhaps for both at the same time!' But this is not all. M. de Maupas affects to reckon on the assistance of the Mayors! The *République Française* hopes this will be a warning to the Monarchists. It certainly ought to be."

MILWAUKEE DISTILLERY SEIZED.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 20th inst. says: "This morning Deputy Collector Payne seized Louis Rindskopf's distillery, on an order from the authorities at Washington, on an assessment of $49,427 45, unpaid revenue. The property is distrained, which is worse than a seizure, for in this case it prohibits the bonding of the property. It must be sold, according to law, at auction. The warrant charges Rindskopf with shipping unstamped barrels of high-wines from December, 1874, to June, 1875, to the total amount of 137,457 gallons."

A SHOCKING EXPERIENCE.

John Latham, a catcher at the finishing rolls in the spike-mill of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company, on Wednesday evening met with an accident most painful in its consequences. He was tending at the rolls, when by an accident a piece of spike iron, in leaving the rolls, ran between his legs, and bending, wound around his body. The iron was red hot, and the young man was completely fastened in its embrace. His agony was excruciating, and he was compelled to endure it until his fellow-workmen could cut the iron off with hammers and unwind parts of it. His abdomen, back, and other portions of the body were so fearfully burned that he lay all Wednesday night and Thursday in the greatest pain. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where his sufferings can only be alleviated for some little time, as he cannot recover from his dreadful injuries.

A GOVERNOR IN A SMASH-UP.

THE ACCOUNT GOV. CHAMBERLAIN GIVES OF THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has given the Columbia *Union-Herald* a brief account of the accident on Wednesday last on the Charlotte and Augusta Railroad. He said he took the regular train for Augusta at 3 P. M. on Wednesday afternoon. The train proceeded without incident to Bacon's turnout, between Johnson's Station and Pine House, and took its position there in order to allow the train from Augusta to Columbia to pass. While so waiting an extra or excursion train, which had been made up in Columbia to go to Augusta and thence to Charleston, and which was following the regular train, under orders to keep about fifteen minutes behind the regular train, came down at the rate of about twenty miles an hour and struck the rear car of the regular train, containing about twenty-five passengers, mostly women and children. The engine of the excursion train, striking the passenger car, plowed its way through the centre of that car, crashing through the bottom, and by the concussion throwing the entire car into an instant wreck inside and lifting it up over the colliding engine. The car was filled with hot steam and smoke from the engine, which was stifling. The Governor said he was sitting alone in a seat in the middle of the car totally unaware, as were all the passengers, of the approaching danger, but supposing the coming train was to pass on the other track. When the collision came he involuntarily sprang into the aisle of the car and was thrown violently forward near to the front door of the car. He attributes his escape from death or serious injury to his movement, as the passenger, Mr. Dishman, of Baltimore, who is now reported mortally injured, occupied the seat next in front of him.

The Governor says that as soon as he felt the car stop he crawled toward the front door, and after much effort succeeded in wrenching it open, when he was so much choked with steam and smoke as to be unconscious for a moment, and finally found himself on the ground with a slight bruise on his head, caused by the fall. Recovering his senses, he witnessed a scene which passes all description: screams and groans, prayers and wails filled the air from the wreck. The dense smoke and steam prevented anyone at first from entering the wreck. At length, the car windows being broken in and a hole cut in the side of the car with axes, the work of getting out the helpless women and children began. Fully three-quarters of an hour passed before all—the last an infant in arms, now dead—were extricated. One sweet little boy of three years was quite dead when he was reached, probably dying from suffocation. Another, an infant, had his head crushed in and one eye put out. Mr. Dishman, of Baltimore, a commercial traveler, was severely cut in his foot and hands, and is since reported to be mortally injured in the chest. Others had bruises, but none serious.

The Governor says it passes comprehension how any escaped death or severe injuries. He speaks of the conduct of the male passengers as heroic. Capt. Sprinkles, the conductor of the regular train, he says, was evidently blameless, and behaved like a true, brave man. Among the passengers who worked and dared everything was Mr. William Pattie, of Baltimore, and Mr. Clark, of Augusta, while all exerted themselves to their utmost. The collision was the effect of pure carelessness, or, as is now said, of drunkenness.

After the passengers were transferred to the Augusta train, the cars moved slowly back to Graniteville, where the Governor left the train.

Referring to the accident the *Union-Herald* editorially says: "The details already given are sufficient to convict the conductor, William McKensey, and the engineer, James Fetner, of nothing less than manslaughter, and they ought at once to be arrested and tried for their crime. There is no doubt that both were drunk at the time, and the fireman was found drunk in the cab after the disaster. Public censure should also follow whoever is responsible for the appointment of Fetner as engineer. His habits were well known. He had been, we are told, discharged from the road once on account of them, and whoever re-employed him is a partner in the crime of manslaughter."

THE NEWPORT TORPEDO STATION.

Capt. R. R. Breese, Inspector of Ordnance, in command of the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., was visited by a Providence *Journal* correspondent on Tuesday, with a view to ascertain, if possible, what amount of truth, if any, there was in the paragraphs relative to hasty manufacture of torpedoes, &c., at the station. The Captain stated that the statements referred to were incorrect in every particular. He stated that since he has had command of the station he has never had a solitary order from the Navy or Ordnance Department in reference to the manufacture of torpedoes. The Captain explained that during the Summer many young officers were detached from United States vessels to form the year's class, and that previous to their graduating experiments took place almost daily, and it was in the manufacture of the torpedoes used by the members of the class that the time of the workmen was taken up. The consequence was that the regular work of manufacturing torpedoes necessarily falls behind. After the class has graduated the men are then set to work to make up lost time, and year after year pushed on rapidly at this season to complete the orders which the law requires. Each vessel was to be supplied with a given number, and the work of the station being delayed during the Summer, it was necessary to do extra work at this time. In addition to this, several new vessels have been built, and these will have to be supplied with the number required by law, but for practice only.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* says that at the Crawford House last Saturday the snow was three feet deep and the ice in the pond near it was twenty-two inches thick. The receipts at the Crawford and Twin Mountain Houses the past Summer were $108,000. The receipts at the Fabyan were $80,000, and the profits $30,000. The season was a good one for all the mountain houses which were kept in first-class style. Extensive additions to the above houses will probably be made before another season, as the proprietors look for a rush of foreigners, who, while coming to the Centennial, will hardly go home without making a tour of the mountains.

C. J. King, one of the signal operators, had a difficult passage, coming down Mount Washington, previous to the 10th, breaking his way through snow from a foot to thirty inches deep. He reported "mild" weather, the thermometer ranging from 1° to 25°. The Summit House was sealed with a coating of ice four inches thick, the result of a storm of sleet, freezing as it fell. The hotel platform is buried in a drift six feet deep. From the summit all the northern and western country appeared covered with snow, while to the south and east there was but little.

NEVADA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 16th inst. has the following: "Mr. William Woodburn, Congressman from Nevada, starts for Washington this morning. Nevada is represented only by two Senators and one member of Congress, and as Messrs. Sharon and Jones will probably hurry back to this coast on account of the extraordinary press of business entailed upon them by the recent financial excitements, Mr. Woodbu n will have the field comparatively to himself. He is a lawyer of recognized ability in his own State, and leaves a very large practice and a most promising career to take upon his shoulders the burden of office. His enthusiasm for the Silver State is unbounded—the bonanza people have sent a very ardent friend to court. We believe it is his special intention to secure to Virginia City an apportionment for the erection of some Government building. We wish him all success in this undertaking. Nevada claims the attention of the nation to a very marked degree, and its Representatives assume a prominence not vouchsafed to those of many other States. The young Congressman has, therefore, a wide opportunity to distinguish himself."

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

Mississippi papers print complete lists of the members of the Legislature of that State chosen on the 2d inst., from which it appears that the Senate will be composed of eleven straight Republicans, one Independent Republican, and twenty-five Democrats, and the House of Representatives of eighteen straight Republicans, one Independent Republican, two Fusion Republicans, and ninety-six Democrats. This shows a clear Democratic majority of eighty-eight on joint ballot. Five of the Republican members of the Senate are colored men, and of the members of the House ten Republicans, the Independent Republican, and the two Fusion Republicans and one Democrat are colored. The colored Democrat was on the regular Democratic ticket. The choice of a United States Senator will devolve upon this Legislature. Many Democrats have been named for the position, the most prominent being Congressman L. Q. C. Lamar, Gen. Robert Lowry, Gen. W. S. Featherston, and Gen. J. Z. George, with chances apparently about equal.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Joseph Arch, son of the English agitator who is head of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, has gone to prison for six months for stealing a number of gold watches from a railway station.

Ladies who demand woman's rights will fee themselves greatly shocked at a practical application of their principles at Welshport, in Wales. In consequence of sickness a man was compelled to seek relief from the poor rates, which was granted. But his wife being a healthy and prosperous woman, was asked by the guardians to do something for his support. She refused, and now the courts have made her comply. Is not this another grievance for the sex?

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 Va. C. ex-M. C. 66
2,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 82¾
5,000 C. & O. 1st, Coup. on...c. 30¾
18,000 Har. 1st, C.....112¼
100 Mich. Cen.........64⅛
600 West. Un.......b3. 75¾
1200 do.............75½
100 North-west.....s3. 39⅜
200 Union Pacific......72¼
200 Pacific Mail.......40
2300 do.............40⅛
300 do..........c. 40⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 18⅜
100 do............c. 18⅜
600 Lake Shore..........61⅞
200 do..........b3. 61½
300 do.......s10. 61½
500 do..........s3. 61⅝
900 do.........b3. 61¾
100 do..........s3. 61⅝
500 do...............61⅝
10 do..............61½
200 do..............61⅝
100 North-west. Pf...... 53⅝
20 Pac. of Mo........ 13
600 Erie Railway........ 16
100 do..............c. 16
200 Rock Island.......c.105½
10 do..............105
200 St. Paul Pf.......... 66⅛
100 do............. 66⅛
200 do............. 66⅜
100 do.........b3. 66⅛
100 do............. 66¼
200 St. Paul................ 36
1300 do............. 36⅛
200 do............. 36¼
500 do............. 36¼
600 do............. 36⅜
200 do.........b3. 36½
200 do............. 36⅜
200 Han. & St. J....s3. 23⅜
500 do............. 23½
200 H. & St. J. Pf...... 29½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.....106⅛
200 Kansas Pac......b3. 13

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.......12.120¼
25,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.......12.122½
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..125⅛
60,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..........12.116⅜
40,000 U. S. 6s, Currency...b. c125¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Va 6s, C.ex-m. C...........b.c. 67
2,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69¾
10,000 C., B. & Q. 7s.109
9,000 M.& St. P. 1st, La C. Div...... 95½
15,000 C. & N. W.C.C. 89
G. bds.......... 89
4,000 do.......... 88⅞
35,000 do........s3. 89
11,000 M. & E.7s,'71.106
5,000 Chic. & M. 1st.100
20,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C. 83
3,000 N. Y. C. 1st.C.122
5,000 Har. 1st, 7s,C.112⅜
10,000 LS.1st,CR.b.c.102⅜
8,000 Cen. P. G. B...106¾
12,000 Un. Pac. 1st...103¼
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 99
1,000 U. P. S. F. b.c. 88¼
5,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 81
2,000 C. S. 1st, c.on. 53¼
19 Merch. Bank.......123½
100 W. U. T.......b.c.s3. 75¾
200 do..............75¾
100 do.........b3. 75¾
400 Pacific M...b.c.b3. 40⅛
900 do..............40⅛
300 do.........b3. 40¼
200 do..............40⅛
8 D. & H. C.......b.c.121½
35 Adams Ex.....b.c.101½
100 Am. Exp......b.c. 60½
112 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.106
48 do..............105⅞
100 L. S. & M.So..b.c. 61⅝
500 do..............61½
200 do..............61⅝
600 do.........b3. 61¾
1100 do..............61¾
600 do.........s3. 61¾
100 do.........b3. 61⅞
700 do..............61½
100 do.........s5. 61¾
200 C. & N W...b.c.c. 39⅜
300 do.........s3. 39⅜
200 do..............39⅜
100 Un. Pac.......b.c.b5. 72½
100 do...........b.c. 72¼
200 C. & R. I....b.c.b3.105½
500 do.........b3.105⅜
1300 do.........b3.105¾
100 do..............105¾
100 do.........b3.105⅞
100 do..............105¾
100 do..............105¾
200 do.........s3.105⅝
100 C.,M.& S.P.P...b.c. 66⅜
100 do..............66½
200 do.........b30. 66⅝
100 do.........b3. 66⅝
300 do..............66½
100 C.& N.W.Pf.b.c.c. 53½
5 C. R. of N. J.....b.c.105½
100 Alton & T. H........ 5½
20 N.Y.,N.H.&H..b.c.145¾
40 Mor. & Essex.b.c.103⅝
171 Del., L. & W....b.c.119½
100 Chic. & Alt......b.c. 97¼
50 do..............97⅛
100 N. J. South......b.c. 1¼
100 P. R. of Mo....b.c. 13
100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 23½
200 do.........b60. 23½
200 do..............23⅝
200 do..............23¾
200 do.........s3. 23¾
100 H. & St. Jo. P.b.c. 30¼
100 do..............30⅛
15 do..............30
100 do..............30½
100 do..............30⅝
100 do..............30⅞
100 do..............30¾
200 Ohio & Miss.....b.c. 18⅝
100 do.........b3. 18⅝
100 do..............18⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Reg. 5s,'81.c.116⅝
5,000 H. & St. J.8s,c. 83⅛
25,000 do........c. 83¼
5,000 Erie 4th.......c. 91
18,000 do.......... 91¼
8,000 U. Pac. 1st.....103¼
10,000 C. P.,C. & O.br. 91¾
10,000 N. W. Con. C. Gold bds.....c. 89
50,000 L. S. Reg. 1st.102½
20,000 North Mis. 1st. 90
100 Mich. Central.......64¼
500 Pacific Mail.....b3. 40⅛
1100 do.............. 40
200 do.........s3. 40
100 do.........b3. 40
100 Erie Railway.......15⅞
200 do.........s3. 15⅞
10 N. Y., N. H. & H..145⅞
100 Lake Shore......... 61⅞
800 do........... 61¾
100 do.........s3. 61¾
100 Union Pacific.....b3. 72½
100 Rock Island......... 105¾
100 do.............. 105¾
200 do...........c.105¾
100 do.............. 105¾
300 St. Paul............. 36¾
100 do.............. 36½
500 St. Paul Pref........ 66½
100 Ohio & Miss......... 18⅝
200 do..........b3. 18⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo.....s3. 23¾
100 do.............c. 23¾
200 Kansas Pacific....... 13¼
200 do.............. 13
100 St. L. & Kan. C...... 6

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$22,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65......b.c.116½
$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67............122½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Un. Pac. 1st....103⅛
14,000 C. & N. W. C. Gold Bds.... 89¼
5,000 H.&S.J.8s, Cv. 83¼
20,000 do........... 83
7,000 North Mo. 1st. 90
2,000 A.D.&I.7s,b.c.100
8,000 M.& Es.7s,'71.106
1,000 Alt.& T.H.1st.107
3,000 Erie 4th........ 91
1,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.110½
500 West.U.Tel...b.c. 75⅛
400 do........b3. 76
200 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c. 40
1900 do........s3. 40⅛
200 do........sd. 40⅛
200 do........... 40⅛
400 do......b3. 40¼
400 do........... 40¼
200 do........... 40⅛
100 do........... 40⅛
400 do........... 40¼
300 do........... 40⅛
700 do......b3. 40¼
10 American Ex......60⅜
58 do........... 60½
100 Erie R'way.b.c.b3. 16
500 do......b3. 16⅛
100 do........... 16⅛
900 L. S. & M. So. b.c. 61⅞
1000 do........b3. 61⅞
3500 do........b3. 62
1900 do........... 62
100 Mich.Cen.b.c.b3. 64¼
100 do........... 64½
700 Un. Pacific...b.c. 72½
100 Illinois Cen..b.c. 94⅞
100 C.& N.W.b.c.b30. 39½
100 do........b3. 39½
300 do........... 39⅜
100 C. & N. W.Pf.b.c. 53½
100 C.C.C.&Ind's.b.c. 56½
200 Cen.R.of N.J.b.c.105½
700 Chic.&R.I.b.c.s3.105½
400 do........... 105¾
100 do........b30.106
5 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 66⅛
200 do........... 66½
100 Del.L.&W.b.c.119½
200 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 18⅜
100 H.&S.J.Pf.b.c.b3. 30
100 do........... 30½
200 Mo.,Kan.&T.b.c. 6½
600 do........... 6
100 P.R.of Mo.b.c.b3. 13¼
100 S.L K.C.&N.Pf.b.c. 26½
100 Quicksilver.b.c.s3. 17¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.116⅜
3,000 U.S. C. 5s. '81.116½
10,000 N.W.C.C.G. bs. 89¼
10,000 C.,C.& I. C. 2d. 18
5,000 H.&St Jo.8s,C. 83
500 Western Union... 75⅞
100 Mich. Central.b3. 64⅜
1100 Pacific Mail..... 40¼
400 do......b3. 40¼
200 Erie Railway...s5. 16
100 do.......s10. 16
100 do.......b3. 16⅛
400 Lake Shore...b3. 62
2205 do........... 62
600 do.......s3. 62
3200 do........... 62⅛
500 do.......s3. 62⅛
100 Panama............129
400 Union Pacific...... 72¾
200 Rock Island..b3.106
500 North-west...b3. 39½
500 do........... 39⅜
300 do.......b3. 39⅝
200 do........... 39⅝
700 do........... 39¾
100 N. West. Pf.b3... 53¾
260 St Paul Pref...... 66½
100 do.......b3. 66⅝
300 do........... 66⅝
200 St. Paul......b3. 36½
100 do........... 36½
100 Han. & St. Jo.b3. 23⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 30⅜
100 do........... 30¾
400 Ohio & Miss...... 18⅝
300 do.......b3. 18¾
100 do.......s3. 18⅝
300 Alt. & T. H. Pf.... 21¼
9 Chic., B. & Quin..113

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24—P. M.

There was somewhat more activity to-day on the Stock Exchange, the transactions aggregating 68,000 shares. The market was strong in tone at a higher range of prices, the late dealings especially being attended with much firmness. Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred opened ½ ꝑ cent. lower, at 29½, but advanced in the early dealings to 30⅞. Lake Shore rose to 62⅛, Chicago and North-western, common, to 39¾, preferred to 53⅞, Rock Island to 106, St. Paul to 36½, preferred to 66⅝, Union Pacific to 72¾, Pacific Mail to 40½, Ohio and Mississippi to 18¾, Western Union to 76, and Hannibal and St. Joseph common to 23⅞. The market closed at the highest point of the day. New-Jersey Central sold at 105½, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 119½. Michigan Central rose to 64½, Illinois Central to 94⅞, and Panama to 129. New-York Central was firm and closed at 106¼@106½. The general market was favorably influenced to-day by the advices from the West about the largely increasing earnings of the leading roads. The Chicago and North-western for the third week of November shows an increase of $44,900, and the St. Paul for the same time $48,800. This gain over the traffic of last year reflects the active movement of grain and the improvement in general business at the West.

To-morrow, Thanksgiving, being a legal holiday, all the exchanges adjourned over until Friday, on which day the Sub-Treasury will remain closed, in consequence of the funeral of Vice President Wilson, and the usual weekly gold sale will take place on Saturday.

The demand for money was limited again to-day, while the disposition to lend was greater than usual, owing to the desire to obtain two days' interest until Friday. Most of the business was at 3@3½ ꝑ cent., with exceptions at 4 and 2½ ꝑ cent. The banks continue to ship currency to the South and West for hog-packing purposes, but the movement has not yet assumed important dimensions. Prime mercantile paper is in good demand at 6½ to 7½ ꝑ cent., the two extreme rates being 6 and 8 ꝑ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices were noticeable chiefly for the reports in regard to the London market, where Consols advanced to 95⅝@95¾, the highest prices reached since 1860. United States bonds sympathized in the improved feeling and advanced ⅛@½ as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The improvement is doubtless chiefly owing to the active demand for investment, but other influences contributed to produce it. The great fall in Turkish and Egyptian securities, resulting from the agitation of the Eastern question, which has threatened the peace of Europe for a long time past, has unquestionably contributed largely toward bringing English and United States Government bonds into greater prominence, and this at a time when money is very plentiful at London. The closing out of the new 5 ꝑ cent. funded loan by the Government, as we at the time stated it would, has exerted a favorable influence on the market and tended to advance prices. In addition to the above reasons we hear of buying at London for the account of bankers here, there being a profit on importations at this time. At London old 1865s closed at 103⅝@103⅞, 1867s at 109½, 10-40s at 105@105¼, and new 5s at 104½. Three months' discounts in the open market are 2⅜@2½ ꝑ cent. The Bank of England lost £67,000 sterling, withdrawn on balance to-day. The sterling exchange market was quiet and rates the same as yesterday, business having been at $4 83½@$4 84 for 60 days' bills and at $4 87½ for demand. Gold advanced from 114¼ to 114⅜, but afterward declined to 114⅛. Nearly all of the late business was at 114¼. Loans were made flat and at 1@2 ꝑ cent. for carrying until near the close, when 1-64 ꝑ cent. per diem was paid for borrowing.

Government bonds were quiet and firm. In railroad mortgages the transactions were large, and the demand was active to the close. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced from 88⅞ to 89¾, closing at the latter figure. New-York Central Firsts, coupon, sold at 122, an advance of 2 ꝑ cent. on the last reported sale. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible rose to 83½, and closed at 83. The total transactions for the day footed up the unusually large amount of $423,000. In State bonds, Virginia consolidated, ex matured coupons, advanced to 67.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1875.

Gold receipts	$410,353 56
Gold payments	505,380 36
Gold balance	42,093,785 07
Currency receipts	402,110 05
Currency payments	714,645 43
Currency balance	43,827,341 76
Customs	307,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 24.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	114⅜	114¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅜	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122½	122½
Bills on London	$4 83½@$4 84	$4 83½@$4 84
New-York Central	106	106¼
Rock Island	105½	106
Pacific Mail	40	40¼
St. Paul	36½	36½
St. Paul Preferred	66¼	66⅝
North-western	39¼	39¾
North-western Preferred	53⅛	53⅞
Union Pacific	72⅛	72¾
Wabash	6	6
Del., Lackawanna and Western	119⅝	119½
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½
Erie	15⅞	16
Ohio	18¼	18⅝
C., C. & I. C.	42	42
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106¼	106	270
Erie	16⅛	16	2,600
Lake Shore	62⅛	61½	23,300
North-western	39¾	39⅜	3,300
North-western Preferred	53⅞	53⅝	400
Rock Island	106	105½	4,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36½	36	3,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	66⅝	66⅛	2,900
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119½	271
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½	200
Michigan Central	64½	64⅛	600
Illinois Central	94⅞	94⅞	100
Union Pacific	72¾	72¼	1,600
Chicago and Alton	97¼	97¼	100
C., C., C. and Indianapolis	56½	56½	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅞	23⅜	1,700
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	30⅞	29½	1,415
Ohio and Mississippi	18¾	18⅜	1,900
Missouri Pacific	13¼	13¼	220
Panama	129	129	100
Western Union	76	75¾	3,900
Kansas and Texas	6½	6	600
Pacific Mail	40½	40	13,100
N. J. Southern	1¼	1¼	100
Kansas Pacific	13¼	13	600
St. L., K. C. and N.	6	6	100
St. L., K. C. and N. Preferred	26½	26½	100
Am. Mer. Union Express	60½	60½	145
Terre Haute Preferred	21¼	21¼	300
Total sales			68,736

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	125	125½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122¼	122¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅛	123⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¼	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¼	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116¼	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new registered	120¼	120½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupons	120¼	120½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122¼	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¼	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122½	122¾
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅝	117
United States 10-40s, coupons	117½	118
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅜	116⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116⅝	117

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $71,000 for interest and $157,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$43,330,000
Gold balances	1,400,099
Currency balances	1,726,184

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$54,350,352
Currency balances	3,283,194
Gold exchanges	3,060,119
Gold balances	564,156

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded.	34	N. C. 6s old, J. & J.	16½
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.S.is.	10	N. C. 6s April & Oct.	16¼
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	40
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	10	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct.	40
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R.	10	N.C.N.C.R. c.off J&J.	30
Connecticut 6s	106	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O.	30
Georgia 6s	91	N.C. Fund'g Act 1866.	9
Georgia 7s, new bds.	102	N.C. Fund'g Act 1868.	9
Ga. 7s, indorsed	99	N.C. new bonds, J&J.	8
Indiana 5s	103	N.C. new bonds, A&O.	8
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	103	N. C. Spl. Tax class 1.	3
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	103	N. C. Spl. Tax class 2.	3
Ill. 6s, War Loan	103	N. C. Spl. Tax class 3.	3
Kentucky 6s	103	Ohio 6s, 1875	102¼
Louisiana 6s	36	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
La. 6s, new bds	36	Ohio 6s, 1886	109
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt.	36	Rhode Island 6s	106
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	37	South Carolina 6s	31
La. 6s, Levee bds	37¼	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	31
La. 8s, L. bds., '75	37½	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	31
Michigan 6s, '78-9	103	S.C. Fund'g Act, 1866.	31
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S. C. L. C. 1889, J & J.	31
Michigan 7s, '90	107	S.C.L.C. 1889, A. & O.	31
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102	S. C. 7s of 1888	32
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102	S. C. non-f. bs	4¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102¼	Tennessee 6s, old	47
Mo. 6s, due in '79	102¼	Tennessee 6s, new bs.	45
Mo. 6s, due in '80	102¼	Tenn. 6s, new series	45⅛
Fund. bds. due '94-5	102¾	Texas 10s of 1876	101
L.B.due '81 to '91 inc.	102⅝	Virginia 6s, old	37
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	107½	Virginia 6s n. b. 1866.	38
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	107½	Virginia 6s n. b. 1867.	38
N.Y. 6s Canal L'n 1878	114	Virginia 6s c. bds	71½
N.Y. 6s Gold reg. 1887	116	Virginia 6s ex. mat. c.	66½
N. Y. 6s Gold c. 1887	116	Virginia 6s c. 2d ser.	44
N.Y. 6s Gold L'n 1883	116	Virginia 6s defer. bs.	9
N.Y. 6s Gold L'n 1891	120	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	69¾
N.Y. 5s Gold L'n 1876	110		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	153	Mercantile	106
American Exchange	114½	Merchants'	123
Chatham	138	Nassau	103
Chemical	1600	New-York	131½
City	300	Ninth National	80
Commerce	120	North America	100½
Corn Exchange	132	Park	140
First National	200	Phenix	100⅛
Fourth National	98	Shoe and Leather	149
Gallatin National	130	State of New-York	104
Gold Exchange	115	Union	140
Importers' & Tr'd's	197		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105½	105⅝
City 6s, new	109⅛	109¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133¼	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅞	51
Reading Railroad	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	....	44½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20	20⅛
Northern Central Railroad	32¾	33
Lehigh Navigation*	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106¼	107

*Ex dividend.

The Spring Mountain Coal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ꝑ cent.*, payable on and after Dec. 10, at the office of the company, No. 111 Broadway.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—Wool—Demand good and market quite firm, with stock considerably diminished by recent large sales; fine fleeces continue to attract considerable attention, but there is very little fine Wool offering, as the bulk of the stock is held for better prices; Medium Wools are comparatively scarce and Combing and Delaine fleeces have been sold up close; sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 46½c.@48c., and Medium and XXX at 48c.@50c.; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces at 42c.@47½c. for X and Medium; Combing and Delaine selecti ns at 50c.@62c. for washed, and 40c.@49c. for unwashed. California Wool continues in demand at 21c.@35c. for Spring, and 16c.@24c. for Fall. Pulled Wools are selling at 35c.@50c. for Super and X.

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Cotton steady; demand good; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 7,419 bales; gross, 9,498 bales; exports to France, 405 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock 178,513 bales.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE NEW LEAR—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DER FREISCHUTZ, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox. Matinée.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinee.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT—FENCING, WRESTLING, BOXING, &c.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LES DEUX ORPHELINES, (French drama.) Matinee.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The GOODSELL Brothers publicly announce that they have brought actions against THE TIMES in consequence of our recent statements concerning them. We are glad of this for many reasons—among others, because it relieves us of the necessity of pursuing our exposure of them in these columns. Whatever information may now be, or may subsequently come, into our possession, we shall reserve for investigation in a court of law. That is undoubtedly the fitting place in which to try the issue. When the proper time comes, we shall submit our case with confidence to a jury, and if we say no more about it in the meantime, our readers will understand that we refrain, not from any apprehension of the threatened proceedings of the GOODSELLS, but from respect for the law, which has now been appealed to, and the dignity and purity of which we have always done our humble parts to maintain in this community.

To the *Herald* belongs the credit of originating the only root-and-branch reform in the matter of Tammany, and that is to repeal the charter under which a secret society has been for years enabled to rule the Democratic Party of this City. This is another contest in which it will be a great gratification to us to be found working side by side with the *Herald*. Some of the methods by which Tammany has gained its evil power in the City are well known to our readers, but there are others—chiefly connected with the administration of justice—which would excite mingled indignation and alarm if they were fully revealed. Tammany, it is quite evident, cannot effectually be paralyzed as a source of corruption in politics and justice without its complete annihilation—and this can only be accomplished by the repeal of its charter. To this great end we hope the Legislature will devote itself at its forthcoming session, and in so doing it will have the support of the powerful members of the press. The *Herald* has led the way, and we shall do our best to further its efforts.

The Government is now engaged in prosecuting AVERY, the clerk of the Treasury Department who is alleged to have given the Whisky Ring in St. Louis the information from Washington that proved so valuable to it. The trial may clear up, or clear away, some of the vague charges that have connected various persons at the capital with the Ring. But it is not likely that the Ring will take this occasion to make any further attacks. So far, their course of bravado and threatening has availed them absolutely nothing. The prosecution has been relentless and very successful, and whatever hold on the Government the ringleaders may have supposed themselves to have, has been of no service to them. The net results of the war on the whisky thieves, so far, are exciting admiration all over the country, and the quiet energy and entire lack of bluster with which the work is carried on, contrast very favorably with certain operations which took place some time since—before election—in our own State.

The death of Senator FERRY, of Connecticut, leaves a vacancy to be filled by the Governor or the Legislature of that State. The term for which Mr. FERRY was chosen expires March 4, 1879. The Connecticut Legislature is not now in session, but it may be called together by the Governor. Otherwise a new Legislature, to be elected next April, will choose a Senator to fill the unexpired term, and the Governor may, meantime, appoint a successor to Mr. FERRY to serve until the Legislature elects. As Gov. INGERSOLL is suspected of entertaining an ambition for the Senate, his course in the matter is regarded with some curiosity. The Legislature which may now be convened is Democratic, and Gov. INGERSOLL might possibly be its choice for Senator. The next Legislature may be Republican, and it does not appear likely that the Governor will exercise his power of appointment in this case, and run the risk of a future change in the political complexion in the State Legislature. Connecticut is lively with the discussion which all these considerations excite. The Springfield *Republican*, which is embarrassed with the responsibility of the political concerns of innumerable communities, nominates ex-President WOOLSEY as Mr. FERRY's successor. Is there any reason why it should have failed to mention Mr. ADAMS' name?

WILLIAM B. ASTOR was something more than the owner of property to the amount of a hundred millions of dollars. He was a ripe scholar, a diligent student, and a far-seeing man of business. He brought to the management of his father's vast estate administrative talents which would have secured him eminence had he begun life without other aid than that afforded by his own talents and energy. The Astor property was not the result of mere hap-hazard speculations; it owed its rapid appreciation to the same intelligent foresight which dictated its prudent management, and which perceived in advance not only the future development of New-York, but took in also the main lines along which that development would lead to the most remunerative results.

AN INSULT TO JUSTICE.

During the recent election contest we received one day the following note, and published it the day afterward, in THE TIMES of Oct. 27:

> "You are to be indicted as soon as election is over. DUNLAP is to get a jury in favor of KELLY, OLNEY attorney, and SMYTH to be the Judge, and all hell won't save you from prison."

To this we paid little attention, and so far as the threats related to Mr. SMYTH and Mr. OLNEY, we regarded them as absurd, for we had no doubt that if either or both those gentlemen had been elected to office they would have done their duty uninfluenced by political passions or prejudices.

Some little time afterward, dark hints appeared in the paper owned by the GOODSELL Brothers that a criminal indictment would be obtained against us. The District Attorney and the Recorder were threatened with impeachment if they did not press this indictment. This was another matter which seemed unworthy of notice, but which, in the light of what follows, demands to be considered by the press and public of this country.

Last night the same paper—the *Graphic*—published the following in its news columns:

> THE TIMES LIBELS.
>
> *Rumored Criminal Indictments by the Grand Jury.*
>
> There are rumors about town that the Grand Jury have brought criminal indictments against the editor and proprietor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, based on the charges made by Mr. JAMES T. KING. Our reporter called at the District Attorney's office, but was denied information on the subject.

No such rumors appeared in the fourth editions of other evening papers, and as we believe the Grand Jury is still in session, it would plainly be a misdemeanor for any person or persons to give information on the subject. We should ourselves have expected to receive the notice of an indictment in the form of a Bench Warrant, and not find it announced in a paper which has been confidently threatening an indictment ever since the elections, and which now assumes to know what has taken place in the Grand Jury room.

As to the statement itself, we have too much respect for the forms of law to offer any remark upon it save this—that the charge against Mr. KING was orignally made in our news columns over two years ago, and then was uncontradicted; that it was reproduced (also in our news columns) a few weeks since, we believing it to be true, and having no personal or other prejudices against Mr. KING. No apology, retractation, or explanation was ever asked for. We shall not assume—for we know nothing about it—that the Grand Jury has found an indictment on such a case, but we beg to call their attention, and the attention of the public, to the outrage on all the forms of justice which the *Graphic* has ventured to perpetrate. For the rest, we shall await the processes of the law, made known to us in due form, before saying another word on the subject.

THANKSGIVING 1775—1875.

A hundred years ago, the people of the United American Colonies had as dismal a prospect before them on Thanksgiving Day as any people were ever called upon to face. The first burst of patriotic enthusiasm had subsided, and the people had entered upon that long ordeal of patient effort and unremitting sacrifice through which their deliverance was to be wrought out. Lexington, Ticonderoga, and Bunker Hill had been but the throwing down of the gauntlet of war; they decided nothing save the highly important fact that the colonists were determined to fight. During the Summer and Fall of 1775 the chiefs of the Continental Army had time to find out how scantily they were provided for a conflict with what was then the greatest military power in Europe. The British talked of burning every considerable seaport from Boston southward, and hasty preparations were being made during that dreary November, one hundred years ago, to erect batteries and raise breastworks against a hostile attack from any of "the Ministerial ships." But what signified these, when, as WASHINGTON wrote on Nov. 4, "we are in a manner destitute of cannon, and compelled to use the little powder we have for the use of the musketry"?

Not the least of the discouragements attending these early struggles of the Revolution was the difficulty of reaching a common agreement as to what the people of the colonies were fighting for. It was denied that those who were engaged in active hostilities against the British administration could justly be called rebels. They had taken up arms, not only in defense of their privileges as freemen, but for the support of the British Constitution. It was the Ministry who were rebels and traitors to their Prince, since they were endeavoring to subvert the Constitution—the only sure ground on which he could be supported. There were not wanting bold and far-seeing men who discerned that there could be no middle course between slavery and absolute independence; but these were not largely represented in the colonial Assemblies outside of New-England, as witness the instructions given by the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania to the delegates of that Province in the Continental Congress: "We strictly enjoin you that you, in behalf of this colony, dissent from and utterly reject any proposition, should such be made, that may cause or lead to a separation from our mother country."

Of all the United Colonies, Massachusetts had probably most reason to spend a dismal Thanksgiving a hundred years ago. Boston, "once the seat of justice, opulence, and virtue," was in the hands of the enemy; towns burnt and seaports closed attested the existence of a desolating civil war. The Summer had brought with it severe drought, and the Fall had been attended by wasting sickness in many of the towns. Yet the Council and House of Representatives of the colony found abundant reason for appointing Thursday, the 23d day of November, 1775, as a day of public Thanksgiving. Among other things they were not left without the necessary means of subsistence, "though commerce has been prevented and the supplies from the fishery denied." The efforts made "to excite the savage vengeance of the wilderness, and rouse the Indians to arms" had been "almost miraculously defeated." Their "unnatural enemies," instead of being allowed to ravage the country with "uncontrolled sway," were confined within narrow limits and environed by an American Army, brave and determined. A bond of union, founded on the best principles, united the American colonies, and the rights of the people, civil and religious, had been "so far preserved, notwithstanding the attempts of barbarous enemies" to take them away. Even Massachusetts was invited to offer up fervent prayers for "the whole British Empire," and for the endeavors which were being made to restore peace, preserve the rights and privileges of the people, and hand them down to posterity.

The undaunted determination under difficulties and the unshaken faith in the ultimate triumph of the right which breathes through this Thanksgiving proclamation of a hundred years ago, represent the qualities to which we chiefly owe the liberties which we possess to-day. The discouragements which our people have to face and the problems they have to solve in 1875, require resolution and faith, equally with those which formed the subjects of copious discourse and earnest supplication in the Massachusetts churches a hundred years ago. But if the fathers of the still unborn Republic could sincerely give thanks for the circumstances of their lot in November, 1775, it ought to be infinitely easier for the heirs of their legacy of freedom to find cause for fervent gratitude. Our time so far resembles theirs, that the causes for depression which surround us are simply incidents of the struggle to part company with a state of things no longer tolerable, and to shape for ourselves new conditions under which our natural development may go on without artificial hindrance. The enforcing of more conservative rules in business, the cessation of extravagant expenditures, the collapse of imprudent speculations, and the contraction of inflated values are all perfectly sound and necessary processes, however much temporary distress they may entail. No one need despair of the future of the country who has seen how resolutely our people have set about effecting the changes demanded by a transition period like this, and how decidedly the vast majority of them have rejected the dishonorable expedients proposed to them of shirking the inevitable sacrifices which such a period requires. Demagogues in politics have been compelled to succumb before an aroused sense of public honor, just as the promoters of rotten speculations have yielded to the pressure of the times. The day of political purification, individual retrenchment, and commercial readjustment may not be one of the pleasantest epochs in a people's history, but it is certainly one for which we have the best possible reasons to give thanks.

IMPORTANT TO HUSBANDS.

There has hitherto always existed a marked difference between promises made by a lover before marriage and those made by him while actually undergoing that process. The latter have been universally regarded as forming part of a contract capable of being enforced or abrogated by the courts. The former have been supposed to be utterly void in law. Why this distinction should be made is not very clear. There is as much legal consideration for the one class of promises as there is for the other. A man may say to his intended wife, "Marry me one month hence, and I will give you a carriage and pair." When the wedding day arrives he virtually says, "Marry me and I will love, cherish, and protect you." In both cases the consideration is precisely the same. And yet were the wife to apply to a court of equity for a decree of specific performance in the matter of the carriage and pair, she would be laughed out of court; while on the other hand the same court would be ready to decree that her husband should love and cherish her to the extent of a certain fixed sum per week. The law is in great part made up of mysteries which no man can solve; and the reason why it makes this sharp distinction between the promises of lovers and those of husbands is not the least of these mysteries.

There is reason to suppose that a change in the legal status of lover's vows is not very far distant. At least two determined attempts have lately been made to secure for ante-nuptial promises the same authority which the law gives to marriage contracts. Some months since, a courageous man began an action for damages against certain relatives of his wife, who had entrapped him into marriage by representing that she was young and wealthy, whereas he subsequently found that she was old and dowerless. The example of this determined stickler for his rights has more recently been followed by a California wife, who has sued for a divorce on the ground that her husband has failed to keep his ante-nuptial promise to abandon tobacco. If both or either of these suits were to prove successful, the consequences would be in the highest degree important, and the success of the California wife would especially fill with dismay and terror the minds of young men who are, or who contemplate becoming, "engaged."

We may assume that every astute young woman will, in the event of a judicial recognition of the binding nature of lovers' vows, at once begin to collect evidence which will either secure for her the fulfillment of her lover's promises, or will be very handy in case she should desire a divorce. When an ardent young man promises to go through fire and water to please her, she will quietly make a memorandum of the promise, with its date, and the consideration—probably of an osculatory nature—on which it was based, and file it away for future emergencies. There may come a day when that unhappy young man will be asked either to fulfill his rash contract, or to resign his position as a husband, and he will find no escape from so unpleasant a dilemma. Prudent girls will be careful to extort from their lovers promises to the effect that no sewing on of buttons, or building of fires, or efforts to rival the legendary skill of their future mothers-in-law in the preparation of clam fritters, will ever be required of them. Men, if properly approached on moonlit balconies, can be made to promise anything, especially if they imagine that these promises cannot be enforced at law. What will be their surprise and horror when, on returning from the wedding trip, they are confronted with their thoughtless promises, strung together in the shape of a bill of particulars, and find that they have pledged themselves to a life of abstinence from tobacco and latch-keys, and of uncomplaining activity in respect to putting up stove-pipes and putting down carpets. Moreover, it should not escape notice that the success of the divorce suit brought by the California wife would bring about a panic in the tobacco trade and seriously diminish the internal revenue of the United States. There are at the lowest estimate probably half a million of young men now in this country who have in moments of bliss, in the back parlor, promised their future wives never to smoke again. If such a promise is held binding by a California court, the Government will have to devise some new impost, or the next Treasury balance-sheet will show that we are drifting into national bankruptcy.

If the California husband is wise, and if he cares a straw for the interests of his fellow-husbands, he will promptly put in the defense of insanity. Let his counsel claim that a lover is temporarily a lunatic, and hence is unable to make any contract whatever. Such a plea would have a fair chance of success if urged before a jury of married men, and it might very probably counterbalance the ruling passion of Western courts and juries for making innovations upon the laws of marriage and divorce.

CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

A good many Republican legislators are going to Albany this Winter in a thoughtful frame of mind upon the public school question. In common with other true citizens of the Republic all over the United States, they feel an anxiety upon this question which recent events have not tended to allay. The designs of the Romish priesthood upon our free schools are unmistakable. They can no longer be concealed by their own dissimulation or the pooh-poohings of their political allies or sympathizers, and the means they employ are so dangerous that it is not timidity, but a wise foresight that prompts the friends of the common schools to early organize their defense. "Don't be scared till you are hurt" is a very old, but a very foolish, piece of advice crystallized into a saying, and those who act on it may commonly be found in the attitude of repentance soon after. It is a great deal better to prevent the scare and the hurt by foreseeing their causes and putting a stop to their growth. Unlike the heresies of the inflationists, these Roman Catholic schemes received no prostrating rebuke in the late Fall elections, because they were nowhere the prime issue. The priests bide their time, and for the present their tactics are to present a front so ill-defined and vague as not to be satisfactorily assailable, but can any thinking person doubt their intentions? The tone of the Catholic press and the Catholic prelates, from Cardinal MANNING down, is open and unmistakable, but we have the stronger proof of acts. The efforts of the priesthood of New-Jersey to defeat three of the recently-adopted amendments to the Constitution of that State which were hostile to their designs, and the actual intimidation of voters in our late State election, when the suffrages of thousands of the Catholic laity were exercised under strict priestly mandates, are instances near home.

It was the composition of the Legislature in this State that the Church watched with most interest and solicitude, and sought to mold, when it saw a chance. "Geghan" bills and "Gray Nuns" acts show why. Each of them was a cunningly planned and successful assault upon American free schools; each an entering wedge. A few more such may open the eyes of those who should be the guardians of our institutions. These stealthy and insidious measures show that the enemy will bear watching keenly. In Ohio they have succeeded in getting the State to recognize sectarianism in its institutions. In New-York they have removed the bar to the introduction of Catholic teachers in the public schools. But this is not all. They have tampered with the very organic law of the State, and undermined the wall that should defy them. It is constantly asserted that the Constitution of the State of New-York explicitly declares that the common school fund shall be preserved inviolate. So it does, but the proceeds of the common school fund form but a very small part of the great sum that is annually expended for the support of the schools of the State. Taxation provides the rest. And, unfortunately, the Constitution contains no guarantee that the fund so raised shall be "preserved inviolate." On the contrary, there is a very suspicious clause which would render the diversion of any part of it to sectarian purposes quite easy. In Article VIII. of the Constitution we find this section—section 10—which was adopted by the people Nov. 3, 1874:

> "Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertaking. This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from making such provisions for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb and juvenile delinquents, as it may seem proper. *Nor shall it apply to any funds or property now held, or which may hereafter be held, by the State for educational purposes.*"

It is difficult not to believe that priestcraft is responsible for the presence in our Constitution of the sentence we have italicized. If not of Catholic origin, it is at least a breach most inviting for Catholic attacks. We are, happily, to have a Republican Legislature this Winter. It is to the Republican Party that the country must look for the defense of its schools from Roman Catholic violation. It would not be surprising if our Republican Legislature should give its attention to section 10 of Article VIII. of the State Constitution.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Last evening's programme at Chickering Hall was endowed with a trifle less interest than its predecessors. It was made up with intent to pay a graceful tribute to Herr Anton Rubinstein, whose works were accordingly drawn upon, but the selections were not particularly felicitous, and, indeed, it may be doubted whether any of the compositions of a musician of such strong individuality as the Russian pianist can prove as effective as when interpreted by the writer himself. The impression of yesterday's performance was, at all events, that the present virtuoso's powers had often had more scope for exercise, and, such being the case, it would hardly be worth while to speculate upon the reasons for what appeared to be a pretty general belief. The third concerto in G, with which the concert commenced—after the usual orchestral preface, of course—was rather tedious until the third movement, an allegro risoluto, splendidly played by Dr. Von Bülow, was reached. The second part of the entertainment, however, went better. Rubinstein's prelude and fugue, (Operus 53, No. 3,) a piece devoid of the scholastic dryness of achievements of this sort, and almost melodious in its intricacy, came forth with delicious sweetness and fluency of tone; the barcarole, No. 4, in A, took on its fullest significance as a tone-poem, and the "valse brillante," from "Le Bal," as rich in detail and varied color as a picture of Meissonnier, fairly sparkled under the player's nimble fingers. The entertainment terminated with a fantasia by Liszt on themes from "The Ruins of Athens," which was somewhat of a disappointment as a composition, finely as it was executed. A very tasteful rendering of the andante from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is to be placed to the credit of the orchestra, as heretofore, under the baton of Dr. Damrosch. To-morrow's programme invites special attention; it assigns to Dr. Von Bülow Raff's concerto in C minor, (Opus 185;) Weber's polonaise brillante in E, arranged for piano and orchestra by Liszt, and two of Liszt's minor compositions, "Ricordanza" and "Venezia e Napoli."

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The worship of Isis, and the mysteries appertaining thereto, hardly come within the description applied to some of our modern comedies, in the sense of being conversant with matters of "contemporaneous human interest." The theme of "Die Zauberflöte" is certainly rather remote, and is just as fantastic and irrational. Nor can it be judged by any dramatic standard like "Semiramide" or "Norma." It is a wild piece of antique romanticism, and the hold which the opera has on the public is assuredly not in the story, but rather in the lovely music to which Mozart has wedded it, and perhaps, too, in the opportunities which it affords for a brilliant cast when such is procurable. A distribution of parts which would do full justice to the work is not to be expected in the case of the company which at present sings at the Academy of Music. Respectable the representation may be, but it fails to create the least enthusiasm. Even the applause which Herr Wachtel is accustomed to evoke did not greet his efforts last evening. He sang the music of *Tamino* to auditors whose approval was of a subdued order, and for that matter, he did but little to create sympathy, his work being rather of the robust than the sympathetic kind. In the general cast there was unmistakable evidence of mediocrity. Arias and concerted pieces that seldom pass without a redemand, were heard almost with indifference. The beautiful duet, "La dove prende," to give it its Italian name, by which it is best known, received a slight recognition in the fact that Mme. Wagner and Mr. Wilhelm Formes, who filled respectively the rôles of *Pamina* and *Papageno*, were called before the curtain and made the recipients of some very languid applause. The florid aria "Gli angui d'inferno" fared worse. Mlle. Goldberg was unequal to its execution, and so this difficult piece of music, which Mlle. di Murska has sung as often as three or four times in response to tokens of exceptional delight, went by without even the suggestion of an encore. Mr. Fassbender contributed an acceptable personation of *Sarastro*, and some of the concerted pieces and choruses may be fairly classed as effective. For the setting of the opera, it was on a plane with its artistic presentation. An Egyptian room, the walls of which are decorated with something like modern cupids, and which is set off with columns having Corinthian capitals, suggests architectural confusion and anachronisms, and sacred groves with Oriental vegetation in the perspective and sturdy forest trees in the foreground must be esteemed incongruous. This evening "Der Freischütz" will be presented, and to-morrow, happily, "The Huguenots," in which Herr Wachtel and Fräulein Pappenheim appear to positive advantage, will be reproduced.

MR. FECHTER'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. Charles Fechter's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre, which was to have commenced next Monday, will not begin until the following Thursday, owing to the results of a severe fall, caused by the carelessness of a carpenter at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he was playing last week. Mr. Fechter will first appear at the Lyceum in the French drama "L'Abime," his own stage version of Dickens' "No Thoroughfare."

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 24.—The Legislature at Columbia is to-day considering Gov. Chamberlain's veto of the Tax bill passed at the close of the last session of the Legislature. The Governor took the grounds that the levy was onerous, excessive, and unnecessary for public purposes. The veto was unanimously sustained.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROSPECTIVE RESIGNATION OF THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY—ADVANCE IN CONSOLS—RESCUE OF A CREW.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The *Morning Post* of to-day gives prominence to the following: "Right Hon. George Ward Hunt will resign his position as First Lord of the Admiralty, and will probably be succeeded by Right Hon. Lord Henry G. C. Gordon Lennox, at present member of Parliament for Chichester and First Commissioner of Works. This step will render necessary the re-election of Lord Lennox as a member of Parliament."

The price of consols at the Stock Exchange to-day has been higher than at any other time since the 18th of January, 1860.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—The British bark John Lorway, Capt. Lorway, arrived at this port to-day, from St. John, New-Brunswick, Oct. 28. She brings the crew of the British bark Frances Bourneuf, Capt. Weston, from Miramichi Oct. 23, for Liverpool, which was abandoned at sea.

ITALY.

PARTIAL REPARATION OBTAINED FROM SAN SALVADOR—REPRESENTATION AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

ROME, Nov. 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question, stated that Italy had received reparation of a political nature for the losses of Italians residing at San Salvador, but objection had been raised against the payment of damages. The Italian Government, he said, would insist upon its rights.

The Italian Minister of Commerce and the Philadelphia Exhibition Committee have signed a convention to assure the representation of Italy at the Centennial next year. The committee will ask for the necessary space and superintend operations. The Minister will watch the interest of Italians.

INDIA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The *Times*, in its second edition this afternoon, contains a special telegram from Bombay, of to-day's date, in which it is said: His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his suite returned here from Baroda this morning. All are well. The Prince at once went on board the Serapis, and will leave on that vessel for Ceylon.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTORAL BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Electoral bill was again under discussion in the Assembly to-day. The clause to insure secrecy in voting was rejected. The Electoral bill is regarded as assuming a character more and more unfavorable to the Republican Party.

GERMANY.

CHARGE OF FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY AGAINST STROUSBERG.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Morning Post* states that a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy has been preferred against Dr. Strousberg, who continues under arrest.

CUBA.

SENOR RUBI'S CIRCULAR TO THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS ON THE FINANCES AND REVENUE.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Commissioner Rubi has issued a circular to the heads of departments. He says it is undeniable that the state of the Treasury is not very flattering, but the situation is not altogether desperate. The Treasury of Cúba can recover its former condition if the Administration obeys the established system and fulfills its duties. Strict morality, zeal, perseverance, the natural product of the public revenue and its complete collection are what is required. The taxes already established are sufficient to cover the ordinary and extraordinary expenses, and no new taxes are considered necessary. The Treasury is at present overburdened; but from the 1st of January the current obligations will be met punctually and the surplus devoted to the settlement of arrears. Greater economy is recommended. He expresses his profound grief to hear reports unfavorable to the ability and honesty of subordinates. He exacts henceforth a strict accountability on their part, and promises promotion to the deserving.

MEXICO.

DEATH OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS—THE EXPOSITION.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Advices have been received here from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst.

Señor José Maria Lafragna, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, is dead.

The Exposition opens on the 5th of December.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL RAUSCHER.

A cable dispatch from Vienna announces the death of the distinguished divine and scholar Cardinal Joseph Othmarvon Rauscher. He was born Oct. 6, 1797, in Vienna, of which city he became Prince Archbishop. He was created a Cardinal in December, 1855, and was the eleventh on the list of Cardinal priests in the Sacred College. He was of the liberal school of Roman Catholic clergy, and took a prominent part in the opposition to the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility in the Vatican Council in 1869-70. During the sessions of the Council, Jan. 26, 1870, a petition signed by three Cardinals and 124 Archbishops and Bishops against the promulgation of the dogma was taken to the Vatican. It was drawn up by Cardinal Rauscher, and entreated the Pope not to submit the dogma to the council, for the reason "that the Church has to sustain a struggle just now, unknown in former times, against men who oppose religion itself as an institution baneful to human nature, so that it seems inopportune to impose upon the Catholic nations led into temptation by so many machinations on every side, more dangerous than the Council of Trent proclaimed;" and concluding "the definition which is demanded would furnish fresh arms to the enemies of religion to excite against the Catholic Church the resentment even of men avowedly the best," and give European Governments "a motive or pretext for encroachments upon the right the Church still possesses." The Pope returned it, saying it related to a question in which he could not interfere. At the Fiftieth General Congregation of the Council, May 13, 1870, the scheme embracing the dogma of infallibility of the Pope was presented, and the debate was opened the next day. Bishop Hefele of Rottenburg, author of the *History of the Councils*, maintained the point that Pontifical infallibility had never been countenanced by the Church, and that the intention of establishing the dogma by force of numbers was contrary to the practice of the Councils, and on the following day read an oration of Cardinal Rauscher which presented views similar to his own. At the sixty-fourth general congregation of the Council (June 3) a motion to close the discussion on the schema in general was made and immediately carried against a protest from the minority. A protest was drawn up by Cardinal Rauscher against the action of the Council as a violation of the rights of the minority, which received the signatures of eighty-one Bishops. Sixty-three speeches had been delivered, thirty-six for, and twenty-seven against it, and forty-nine speakers who had signified their intention to speak, were thus shut off. The discussion of the various parts of the schema opened at the sixty-fifth general congregation, June 6, and the fourth chapter, embracing the dogma of infallibility, was reached about June 16, the debate on this point being opened by Cardinals Mathieu and Rauscher. The debate closed July 2, and the vote on the amendments proposed was taken July 18. Among the amendments was one proposed by the late Bishop Dupanloup and Cardinal Rauscher, declaring the Pope to be infallible when supported by the judgment of the whole Church. The amendments were, of course lost and the dogma promulgated. The chief opposition came from the German Bishops and doctors of the universities and from several Austrian Bishops, including Cardinal Rauscher.

AVERY'S TRIAL.

THE DEFENSE HARD PUSHED, AND AVERY'S CONVICTION PROBABLE—THE WHISKY RING EFFECTUALLY BROKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The defense in the Avery case made a very determined effort to-day to break down the evidence of Con. Megrue on cross-examination, but without success. The testimony of Megrue is considered almost conclusive against the defendant, and with the letters from Avery to Joyce, of which the Government attorneys are in possession, and which will be introduced in evidence, it will undoubtedly secure his conviction. When the whisky trials first began the attorneys for the defense had strong faith in their ability to defeat the Government on the character of the witnesses who were to testify for the prosecution, but the summary manner in which the juries have dealt out justice to McDonald and Joyce on the testimony of these witnesses has entirely destroyed their faith to accomplish such results. It is apparent that the Ring is hopelessly broken.

It was reported to-day that Avery had expressed the opinion that it was almost useless to fight against the public prejudice which now prevailed, and that he entertained meagre hopes of acquittal. Ben Butler is not here to defend him, his recent attack of sickness having prevented him from visiting St. Louis. Gen. McDonald is confined in the County Jail of St. Louis. He preserves his usual good humor and unruffled demeanor. He was reported to have said last night: "If they don't let me out of this —— place pretty soon I'll blister a lot of people higher in office than I was." McDonald, however, denies this report, though many believe that he will divulge some startling things shortly.

BANK ROBBERY.

A GANG OF BURGLARS ROB THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MONROE, MICH., OF $17,000 OR $18,000.

MONROE, Mich., Nov. 24.—A bold and successful burglary was committed on the First National Bank of this city early this morning. The watchman was bound and gagged; the outer doors of the safe were blown off, and an entrance obtained to the inside safe by prying open the inner door with wedges. Between $17,000 and $18,000 were obtained. Five or six men participated in the robbery, some of whom remained outside on guard. An adjoining office was entered by some of the parties and the inmates kept quiet by having pistols presented to their heads. The explosion which blew off the outer doors of the safe was very heavy, and burst out the windows and made a complete wreck of the room. The gang is thought to have scattered in different directions. Up to noon no arrests had been made. The officers of the bank have offered a reward of $2,000 for the capture of the robbers.

GENERAL NOTES.

A laborer in one of the manufacturing districts of England recently offered his wife for sale to the highest bidder. She was sold to a young man for the sum of four pence, and the matter was duly settled in a written agreement, signed by attesting witnesses. The woman, who is thirty years old, persists in carrying out the contract.

The Clerk of the Peace at Oxford has just placed a marble tablet at the outer entrance to the county hall of that city, to commemorate an event which occurred 300 years ago. The inscription on the tablet is as follows: "Near this spot stood the ancient county hall, unhappily famous in history as the scene in July, 1575, of the Black Assize, when a malignant disease, known as the jail fever, caused the death within forty days of the Lord Chief Baron, (Sir Robert Bell,) the High Sheriff, (Sir Robert Doyley, of Menton,) and about 300 more. The malady from the stench of the prisoners developed itself during the trial of one Robert Jenkes, a 'saucy, foul-mouthed bookseller, for scandalous words uttered against the Queen.' This tablet was placed here in 1875, exactly 300 years after the event which it records."

Paris gastronomists have just suffered a serious loss. Persons passing in the Rue de l'Echelle may have remarked in an Italian warehouse an elderly woman of a rather forbidding aspect, dressed in black, her shoulders covered with a shawl which bore traces of long service, and bustling about with extraordinary briskness, writing down orders, directing their execution, and keeping a sharp eye on all her assistants. The initiated, however, were well aware that to her hands, wrinkled with age, had been due during the last thirty years, one of the glories of the culinary art in France, the far-famed "*Timbale Milanaise.*" That exquisite dish will now be found wanting in future banquets, as La Mère Bontoux, as she was familiarly known to her customers, has just died at the age of eighty-six.

An important discovery has recently taken place in making some excavations at the Tour de César at Provins, (Seine-et-Marne,) the ancient residence of the Thibaults, Counts of Champagne. M. Emile Bourquelot, formerly librarian of the town, describes a small statuette in bronze found among the rubbish of a demolished oven which occupied one side of a room on the ground floor of the tower. The object, which is without a head, measures two inches, the proportions being correct and not wanting in a certain amount of grace. But what makes it more particularly curious, is that, like the Egyptian statues, the body, hands, and feet are covered with astronomical signs, symbolical figures, and engraved characters, of which the meaning has as yet to be deciphered. Some indications, nevertheless, would seem to show that this bronze was a votive statue to Venus, belonging to the Gallo-Roman period.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Nine Congressional districts in Pennsylvania, in which Democrats were elected to Congress last year, gave Republican majorities at the recent State election.

Hon. John W. Wofford has resigned his seat in the Senate of Georgia, and the thousands of office-seekers in the State, little and big, are astounded at such action.

Hon. John R. Lynch is re-elected to Congress from the Sixth District of Mississippi, according to a paper printed in the district. If so, the delegation from the State will stand two Republicans and four Democrats.

Two members of the Constitutional Convention in Texas became somewhat personal in the heat of debate, on the 18th inst., and a collision would probably have followed but for the prompt action of the Speaker, in ordering the Sergeant at Arms to seat them.

The time for making official returns of the vote on the new Constitution of Missouri expired on Saturday. Two counties, Atchison and Douglas, failed to respond. The vote in the remaining counties stands: For the Constitution, 99,600; against it, 14,362; majority in favor of ratification, 76,238.

Every county in this State is required to report to the Secretary of State the exact local results of the State election on or before the 1st of December. Failing to do so, the Secretary is authorized to send for the canvassers after that date, and he may then enforce their delivery to his agent. The State Canvassers are required to meet in Albany and declare the result between the 1st and 15th of December.

THE REVIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 24.—The attendance at the prayer-meeting this morning was very large. The services were conducted in the same manner as at the previous morning meetings, a great many requests for prayers being read. It was announced that, in order to accommodate all, the morning prayer-meetings will hereafter be held at the freight depot where the evening revival meetings are held. The attendance at the evening meeting was also very large, every seat in the building being occupied half an hour before service. After the usual preliminary services Mr. Moody delivered a discourse on "Five One Things to be Considered." These were all passages from the Scriptures, namely: "One thing thou lackest," "One thing is needful," "One thing I know," "One thing I do," and "There is one Master." A deep interest was manifested in the services. The usual meeting for young men was subsequently held at the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE LATE HENRY WILSON.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

THE BODY TO LIE IN THE ROTUNDA TO-DAY —THE JOURNEY TO BOSTON—PROGRAMME OF THE CHIEF MARSHAL—INSTRUCTIONS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO THE DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The embalmed body of Mr. Wilson still remains in the Vice President's room at the Capitol, but preparations are making to have it lie in state in the rotunda to-morrow. Numerous floral contributions have been received and placed in the room, and many friends of the deceased called to-day to request admission, which is always granted. Orders have been issued to close the departments on the 26th inst. in respect to the memory of the Vice President.

The Committee of Arrangements to-day made a change in the order of the procession to follow the remains of the Vice President on Friday, so that the President of the United States and members of the Cabinet will be assigned the next place to the relatives of the deceased, and the Diplomatic Corps will follow the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The rotunda of the Capitol is being prepared to-night to receive the remains of Vice President Wilson. Sailors from the navy-yard are festooning it with flags and bunting. Persons will be admitted to view the remains all day to-morrow from 10 o'clock A. M. until sunset. Pains have been taken to procure a casket similar to that in which the body of of the late Charles Sumner was placed. The Massachusetts delegation met with the official committee at the State Department at noon to-day and agreed upon the route of the funeral procession to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station.

The following tunes will be performed on the bells of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church from 10 o'clock until after the funeral train leaves the depot: Muffled peal in E minor; Windham tune, "I would not live alway;" "O, rest in the Lord," from "Elijah;" Pleyel's hymn, "Thou art gone to the grave;" "Angels ever bright and fair," Handel; "The Dying Christian," "Vital spark of heavenly flame;" the "Dead March" in "Saul," Handel.

The train will leave the depot here at 1:37 P. M., and on arriving in Baltimore will be escorted through the city by the Fifth Maryland Regiment, whose offer to accompany the remains to Boston the Committee of Arrangements felt compelled to decline. Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, has tendered the use of the rotunda of the new City Hall for the lying in state of the remains during that part of Friday which they stay in that city, the Fifth Regiment of Maryland detailing a guard of honor.

Upon the arrival of the remains at Philadelphia on Friday evening they will be taken to Independence Hall, under the escort of such civil and military organizations as may proffer their services, where they will lie in state until 10 or 11 A. M. on Saturday, when they will be conveyed to New-York. The remains will not lie in state in New-York City, but will be taken to Boston on the evening train.

The following is the programme as issued by the Chief Marshal:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1875.

The following is the order relative to the funeral ceremonies of Vice President Henry Wilson:

[After quoting the programme of the Committee of Arrangements telegraphed last night, the order reads:]

Second—The troops for the escort will assemble at 10 o'clock A. M., on a line to be designated, at the east front of the Capitol, opposite the Senate Chamber, the United States Marine Corps on the right and the volunteer organizations on the left.

Third—Organized civic bodies, which may report on the ground, east front of the Capitol, not later than 10:30 o'clock A. M., will be assigned positions by the aids to the Chief Marshal.

Fourth—Carriages of officials will be parked in the order above indicated.

Fifth—Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps will be in uniform.

Sixth—The following route will be pursued by the procession: Delaware avenue to C street, north C street to Indiana avenue, Indiana avenue to D street, north D street to Pennsylvania avenue, Pennsylvania avenue to Sixth street west and the Baltimore and Potomac Depot. The procession will move as soon as the religious services in the Senate Chamber shall have concluded.

Seventh—At the moment the procession moves minute guns will be fired from a battery posted at Armory square and continue until the procession stops.

Eighth—It is requested that the bells of the principal churches be tolled while the procession is in motion.

Ninth—The following are announced as aids to the Chief Marshal: Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Lieut. Col. S. N. Benjamin, Assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Major James McMillen, Captain Third Artillery; Capt. Arthur McArthur, Thirteenth Infantry; Brevet Capt. Thomas H. Fisher, First Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer; First Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major General, Chief Marshal.

Referring to the order of the President announcing the death of the Vice President, the following circular instruction is addressed by the Secretary of State to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1875.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is specially invited to the subjoined order of this date, announcing the death of Henry Wilson, the Vice President of the United States, and providing for appropriate honors to his memory.

You will cause the flags of your several offices to be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this circular, and will adopt the usual symbols of public mourning for a period of thirty days.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

ARRANGEMENTS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The arrangements for the reception of the remains of the late Vice President have been nearly completed. The Committee of Arrangements will meet the train at Wilmington on Friday night, and escort the body to the West Philadelphia depot, where a military procession will be formed, and the remains conveyed to Independence Hall, there to lie in state until noon on Saturday, the body being guarded by the First Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania. The marines now on duty in this city, and the Marine Band, are also expected to take part in the reception. The Union League have appointed a committee of thirteen to arrange for the participation of the members of the league in the funeral ceremonies.

ACTION IN THIS CITY.

GEN. SHALER TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION—THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Aldermanic committee appointed to make preparations for the reception of the remains of the late Vice President Wilson, met yesterday in the City Hall. The committee consists of Messrs. Cole, Billings, Purroy, Robinson, Guntzer, Gilon, and Howland. Mayor Wickham, Major Gen. Shaler, Police Commissioner Voorhis, and Mr. M. A. Wheelock, of the Old Guard, were present during the proceedings. After a brief conference, Alderman Gilon moved that Major Gen. Shaler be requested to select from his command a proper military escort for the remains on their arrival in this City.

Alderman Billings said he had received a communication from a number of colored men who desired to have a place in the procession as mourners.

Alderman Purroy said he thought the colored troops should have a place in the ranks, and he desired to ask Gen. Shaler if they would be allowed to act as an escort or guard of honor.

Gen. Shaler replied that the friends of the colored military organizations had endeavored to secure for them a legal existence, but had not succeeded. For this reason, he thought that they could not be assigned a place among the troops under his command, but he would give them one in the column of escort.

The motion of Alderman Gilon, empowering Gen. Shaler to select the escort was then adopted, and he was subsequently authorized to take charge of the funeral procession, and to assign places therein to such civic and military organizations as might desire to be present. The offer of the Old Guard to follow the remains were also accepted.

The committee then directed their Secretary, Mr. William H. Maloney, to send the following dispatch to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate:

> The New-York authorities are very anxious that the remains of the late Vice President Wilson lie in state in New-York City during Sunday. A committee of the Common Council have been appointed and are awaiting your answer.
>
> WILLIAM L. COLE,
> Chairman Special Committee.

Mayor Wickham also sent the following dispatch to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate while the committee were in session:

> Please inform me when the remains of Vice President Wilson will reach New-York, and how long they will remain here.
>
> WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

The committee then adjourned until this morning, when answers to the above telegrams are expected. A dispatch is also expected from Senator Boutwell, to whom the Mayor sent a telegram yesterday morning inquiring what arrangements the National Committee would make in regard to the arrival of the remains in this City.

The following telegram was received by the Mayor last evening:

> WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1875.
>
> *Mayor Wickham, City Hall, New-York:*
>
> The Massachusetts committee escorting the remains of the Vice President expect to reach New-York about 3 o'clock on Saturday, and will leave by the 9 o'clock train for Boston. Any courtesies the authorities of New-York may desire to extend will be cordially accepted. Please telegraph whatever arrangements you may decide upon to me at Arlington Hotel.
>
> EDWARD WYMAN, Colonel, A. D. C.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange held a special meeting yesterday, President Floyd in the chair, and adopted the following preamble and resolution:

> *Whereas*, Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States is dead, having been removed by an all-wise Providence from his earthly position of honor and active usefulness on the 22d of November instant, ending his days on earth in the Capitol at Washington, where he spent so many years in faithful and appreciated service.
>
> *Resolved*, That the President of the New-York Produce Exchange be and is hereby requested to appoint a committee of ten members to represent the Exchange in paying such reverence and respect to his memory as opportunity may offer.

The following committee was appointed by the President in accordance with the resolution: Charles Spear, William H. Phillips, L. J. N. Stark, S. A. Sawyer, A. E. Orr, Josiah Macy, Jr., John G. Dale, Asa Stevens, Franklin Edson, and Leonard Hazeltine.

The Cotton Exchange will hold a similar meeting to-morrow. The New-England Society will also meet to-morrow in the Clearing-house to make arrangements for being represented among the mourners.

In token of national respect for the death of the late Vice President, the Custom-house will be closed to-morrow, except from 9 to 10 o'clock, for the entrance and clearance of vessels.

THE PREPARATIONS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—Arrangements in part for the reception of the remains of the late Vice President have been completed. The remains will arrive here at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and will be escorted to the State-house by a company of volunteer Militia, where they will lie in state in Doric Hall. The funeral services will take place in Representative Hall at 12 o'clock Monday. The officiating clergymen and the details of the military escort are yet to be named. After the services at the State-house the remains will be escorted to a point on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, probably Cottage Farm or Allston, and there delivered to the Natick authorities by the military committee. The city committee have tendered the use of Faneuil Hall for the remains to lie in state in. The Executive Council will hold a meeting Friday, when arrangements will be perfected.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES AT ALBANY TO BE CLOSED—OTHER TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The State Department and all public offices here will be closed on Friday during the funeral of the late Vice President Wilson.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County, in their annual session in this city, took cognizance of the death of Vice President Wilson to-day by passing resolutions expressive of deep regret at the sad event.

AN ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

ROMAN WRESTLING AT GILMORE'S GARDEN —AN EXCITING ENTERTAINMENT— OTHER SPORTS.

The entertainment at Gilmore's Concert Garden—grand gladiatorial tournament, the manager called it—last evening, was in every respect a success. The programme was an attractive one, and the several exhibitions of skill, strength, and endurance were well performed. The Hippodrome is such a vast building that it was difficult to approximate the number of spectators present, but that there were thousands will not be disputed. Quite a number of ladies were noticed, and there is nothing in the performance that should prevent them attending by hundreds. The first performance of the evening was fencing with foils by Regis Sense, champion of the house, and an incognito. Each wore a wire protector for the face and heavily padded black plastrons on the breast. The button points of the foils were chalked. After the simple salute of the duel the trial commenced and lasted fifteen minutes. It required twelve points to decide, each fair touch on the plastron to count one point. The incognito proved himself a worthy opponent, gaining no less than seven points while the house champion was making twelve. Then came some glove boxing by the light weights, Mike Coburn as champion, and George Siddon's "Mouse," as his opponent. It was a well-contested bout between two well-built specimens of diminutive mankind. Both were fairly proficient in the "manly art." Coburn stands acknowledged as one of the best boxers in the country, having in addition to skill, the advantage of longer arms than the "Mouse." But the latter was quick, and skillful, and gave the representative of the house his hands full of work. The bout of three rounds was declared in favor of the house champion. Feats of strength by R. A. Pennell and others followed. Prof. William Miller, the wrestler, put up two 65-pound dumb-bells fourteen times. Mr. Pennell put up a dumb-bell weighing 121 pounds; then one of 140 pounds. Emile Regnier tossed 50-pound weights around as easily almost as though they were but feathers. Mr. Pennell undertook to put up 180 pounds and twice failed, but in the third attempt he was successful. It was a wondrous exhibition of human strength. These were the more important feats performed. The exhibition of cannon-ball tossing by J. Messinger was quite entertaining as well as astonishing. A good many persons were of opinion that they recognized in Mr. Messinger the incognito of the fencing match. The next thing to take place was a velocipede race of five miles. The riders were dressed in fancy-colored tights and close-fitting shirts, high-laced shoes and jockey caps. Mr. W. C. McClellan, the house champion, won, not, however, without having to struggle hard. His chief opponent was A. P. Messinger, who was "fouled" by W. E. Harding, and but for which the result might possibly have been different. He very properly yielded all claim to the contest. The time of the winner was 20m. 10s. This was followed by a boxing bout between Joseph Coburn, champion, and "Prof." William Clark, a man whose hair and beard are gray with age; but he is quick of arm and limb, and was no mean opponent to pit against one famed in two hemispheres as the man who never "lost a fight." To the audience it looked as though the old man was the better of the two; but the judges decided otherwise. The Indian club swinging by J. M. Laflin was very good—much better, in fact, than is generally seen. Then came the Græco-Roman wrestling between Andre Christol, champion, and Prof. Th. Bauer. The two were perfect specimens of manhood. The latter was a trifle the heavier and taller, the former the more powerful. Under the rules it was necessary for Bauer to throw the champion fairly inside of thirty minutes, else he could not win the prize. The contest was an exciting one. Bauer thrice threw Christol over his head, and once was near gaining the prize. Christol several times got a good hold on his opponent's neck, but when struggling to hurl him by main strength backward the clenched hands would slip and the man escape. Now one and now the other would lift his rival high in air and strive to throw him headlong backward; but like a cat the falling man would alight on hands and feet, and so escape a fall. Bauer was unable to throw the champion, and thus the evening's sport ended. This evening there will be a similar performance.

THE MARYLAND ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 24.—In the matter of the contested Attorney Generalship of this State, in which Mr. Wallis, the Reform candidate, contests the election of Mr. Gwinn, the Democratic candidate, on the ground of fraud and intimidation of voters in the City of Baltimore, both parties to-day submitted written arguments before Gov. Groome. A. B. Hagner, Esq., of Annapolis, appeared for Mr. Wallis, and Charles Marshall, Esq., of Baltimore, for Mr. Gwinn. After the arguments of Mr. Wallis and Mr. Gwinn were read oral replies were made by the respective attorneys. The Governor took the papers and will render his decision in a few days.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—The Republican State Central Committee have promulgated a call for a State Convention to be held Feb. 22, 1876, to nominate candidates for the State ticket, and on the second Tuesday in October next to select delegates to the next National Republican Convention.

PREPARING FOR NEXT YEAR

BUSY TIMES AT PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT ACTIVITY WITHIN THE INCLOSURE—THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING WELL ADVANCED—THE NAVY DEPARTMENT PREPARING AN EXTENSIVE DISPLAY—THE FISH EXHIBITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1875.

I am greatly struck with the consideration for the comfort and convenience of the public which the authorities of the Centennial Exhibition have displayed on every opportunity. This is in nothing more conspicuous than in the arrangement of the entrances. It was obvious from the moment it was decided to have numerous buildings instead of one that there were necessarily some difficulties in the way of collecting the entrance fees. They might have sold tickets and compelled people to show them to officials; they might have adopted the race-course system of badges, and made it obligatory upon every one to wear them. But the first plan would have been distasteful to the public because it would have opened a door to privileged insolence by jacks in office, and the second was objectionable because badges are easily lost in great crowds, and are noticed with difficulty by officials on the dresses of ladies. The plan adopted of inclosing the whole space used by the Centennial Exhibition with a strong picket fence nine feet high was much more expensive, but infinitely more agreeable to the public. Along this fencing at suitable intervals are numerous entrance-ways and ticket offices, so that from whatsoever quarter a visitor comes he is sure to find himself in close proximity to an entrance when he comes within hailing distance of the picket. Not only have these been placed at the termination of roads and avenues, but also in the centre of the broad stretches of grassy meadows where the public are at full liberty to wander. Moreover, to avoid even the shadow of complaint upon this score, entrances are actually being provided in the bottoms of those two ravines which stretch in a parallel direction from the Schuylkill River to Belmont avenue. There are bridges over both of these, one constructed by the Centennial people to unite the Art Hall and the Horticultural Hall, the other by the Fairmount Park Commissioners as a part of the grand Lansdowne Terrace drive. By placing entrances here accommodation is provided for the driving public which exists in Philadelphia, although not comparable in any degree to the splendid cortége of Central Park. There is actually one gentleman who drives a tandem, Mr. A. J. Cassatt, one of the Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania Railway, who, moreover, is an excellent whip and eminently worthy to be a member of the tandem fraternity of New-York. Those who love driving can tool their teams around the drive as usual, and on coming to these entrances can dismount, hand the reins to the servant, and descend the ravine to the gate. And as both these gates are in close proximity to the Art Gallery and Horticultural Hall, from both of which the sunset views are of extraordinary beauty, it cannot be doubted that this kindly discrimination will confer a real favor.

Before leaving this subject, I must indicate to the conductors of this enterprise one little point that needs attention. Elm avenue is naturally the great point of entrance, and has with great judgment been widened to make a "Concourse." But this widening has not been carried a sufficient distance eastward, and in consequence one of the principal entrances to the main hall, that in the centre on the north side is hardly accessible. Several lines of cars will terminate there, and the Market Street Line does so now, so that this part of the avenue will be absolutely impassable for carriages. As there is no lack of ground it would be wise to widen this part of Elm avenue for at least one thousand feet. This is the more necessary, as the eastern end of this street will be crossed by all the carriages returning from the drive. Their present route is through Belmont avenue, but this will be completely blocked by horse cars, carriages, and human beings. For this is the principal entrance of the Exhibition, and in immediate neighborhood with two great hotels, the Transcontinental and the Globe, and with the Union Depot, which is being surveyed now, and will be built upon the edge of the Concourse itself, facing squarely the open space between the Machinery Hall and the main building. The widening, therefore, of the eastern end of Elm avenue is a measure of vital necessity, and should be seen to forthwith.

Within the Exhibition inclosure an extraordinary degree of activity prevails, to which all that has been witnessed hitherto has been a mere prelude. It is true that the buildings that are being erected in every possible direction are subordinate, but it is astonishing how conspicuous they are in spite of their diminutive size when compared with the huge hulks of the main structures, and the majority of them are placed so skillfully as to avoid any such comparisons. The Government exhibition building of the United States is the largest, and, perhaps, the handsomest, though not the most elaborate of these minor erections. It has an admirable location, which, however, is somewhat hard to describe because, being built in the form of a Latin cross, it can scarcely be said to face upon anything. The northern transept faces upon the lake, beyond which rises Machinery Hall, the southern upon Belmont avenue, which divides it from a group of buildings consisting of the Women's Pavilion, Mercer's Restaurant of the South, and the structure erected by the State of Kansas. More remotely rise the great curving gables of the Agricultural Hall. The eastern end of the cross, which in a cathedral would be the chancel, looks toward the great ravine, and commands a fine view of the Art Gallery and the green slope of Lansdowne Terrace. The western or long arm of the cross or nave looks upon George's Hill and the drive at its base, and the group of buildings erected by the British Government, which have been playfully named "the Chimneys," from the very conspicuous position given to these useful portions of domestic architecture. The Japanese dwelling is just behind the British buildings, and is completely hidden by the tall shafts of brick. The United States Exhibition Building stands a little back from Belmont avenue, and is surrounded on three sides by pleasant gardens and fountains. Two small lakes intervene between it and "the Chimneys;" the State head-quarters erected by the Centennial authorities for those States who do not care to build for themselves nestle on the rising ground behind Uncle Sam's show-cases; and to make things entirely comfortable the restaurant of the Trois Frères Provençaux borders on the lake shore just a stone's throw to the eastward. Standing between the northern transept and western end of the nave of the Government building, and looking across the little lakes and a green meadow where children will be allowed to romp and roll if they choose, the eye falls upon the ground where the magnificent temperance fountain erected by the Catholics of New-York is to be, and beyond that, still looking northward, will be the white tents of the West Point Cadet camp. The pavilions of the Pressed Fuel Company and of the Albany stove manufacturers are both to the east of the fountain, and not far from it. These all lie westward of the great exhibition buildings, and occupy the slope immediately below George's Hill. From the Catholic fountain a fine broad promenade is being made, which goes eastward to Horticultural Hall, intersecting Belmont avenue close to the United States Exhibition Building. Otherwise these places would be completely detached, for Belmont avenue just touches Uncle Sam's house on its course to the south-west of the park, while all these departments lie west and north.

While the greatest activity prevails in this quarter, none are so advanced as the Government building. Here it may be said that the structure is complete save for the windows and some ornamental scrollwork over the four entrances. The material is wood throughout, and the style is not unlike that of the Machinery Hall, save that the only aisles are in the angles of the transepts, and that the crux or point where the arms of the cross meet is surmounted by a pavilion of light and elegant design. The interior walls are stuccoed and then ornamented with stencil designs in squares, representing a bow and arrows, a quadrant and terrestrial globe. The woodwork is painted in a neat style, somewhat sombre, but not more so than the character of the exhibition demands, and it has, therefore, the charm of suitability. The building will be occupied by the Finance, Post Office, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, and by the Smithsonian Institute and the Fish Commission.

The War Department was the first to move, and has sent a 20-inch columbiad, and a howitzer, which are to be exhibited on the outside. The Navy has sent some fifteen guns of all sizes, also on the outside. I saw Admiral Jenkins, who is charged with this service, and he told me what the Navy Department intended to exhibit. They will show every variety of ordnance used, from 15-inch guns to the very smallest, on the outside. Inside they will exhibit all the arms used in the Navy for the last 100 years, including old flint-guns and pistols, old-fashioned boarding pikes and cutlasses, old swivels and carronades, &c., and besides there will be the arms in present usage. The torpedo system in its entirety will be displayed, the electric cable indicators, the method of extending the engine from a boat, the electric batteries, &c. There will be models of all the classes of vessels now in use, and of all those that have been in the service since 1776, with accurate models of some of those great frigates like the Constellation and Constitution, which served the country so well in 1812, and with large models of the old-fashioned seventy-four. There will be models of all the classes of iron-clads and the river monitors. Specimens will be presented of all the material used in equipping ships—hemp, wire, manila for rigging, chain cables, anchors, iron, and copper galleys; also, specimens of all nautical articles—charts, compasses, sextants, publications on marine subjects, all the instruments used in observing the transit of Venus, all nautical surveys, &c. The medical branch of the Navy will be represented by specimens of medicine chests and plans of ship hospitals. There will be likewise models of docks, plans of navy-yards and stations, with cranes, shears, &c. Specimens will be given of the clothing, of the form of accounts, and of the rations on different stations, tropic, temperate, and arctic. And there will be a sufficient display of steam engines, boilers, gauges, indicators, and everything used in steam engineering. The Army Department exhibition will be a companion to this, but not so interesting.

The Smithsonian Institute are now making their arrangements, but the gem of their exhibition is decided upon. It will be an ethnological representation by clothed dummies of all the inhabitants known to science of this continent. The Fish Commission exhibition is all settled, and the agent of Prof. Baird, the Commissioner, is now in Philadelphia calculating spaces and fixing things generally. It has been agreed upon that the Fish Commission shall have one side of the western nave, and the Department of the Interior the other. The Fish Commission will exhibit from four to five hundred plaster casts, moulded in gelatine from the living fish, of all the food fishes of the coast of North America. These will be colored to represent the natural tints, and should the public think the colors are exaggerated they must remember that they only see the dead bodies, not the living ones, and have no conception of their dazzling splendor, which, indeed, no paint can imitate, and which, in some instances, can only be adequately represented by the flashing lustre of precious gems. These have been furnished to the Commissioner by Mr. James Blackford, of Fulton Market. Specimens will be shown of every preparation of preserved fish—food, canned oysters, canned lobsters, green-turtle, terrapin, in glass jars and cans, oyster-crabs in glass jars, caviar, prepared in Sandusky, Ohio, and equal to Russian, salt and smoked herrings from Maine, smoked sturgeon from New-York, far superior to European, smoked halibut from Gloucester, Mass., salted and smoked mackerel, shrimps from Gravesend Bay, prawns from Florida, salted, American sardines from New-Jersey, prepared from the menhaden or mossbunker. Then there will be exhibited all the apparatus used in the capture of fish, every sort of boat, with models of smacks, every variety of net, every kind of rod, gaff, wire, every variety of fish-car for the preservation of living fish, all things used in whaling—harpoons, whale-boats, blubber-knives, with specimens of whale teeth and bones, &c.

The most striking part of the exhibition will be the refrigerators of glass, through which will be seen the fish lying frozen. These are already packed, and have been awaiting the exhibition for many months, so that when the Centennial opens the fish will have been preserved one year. All the most important food fishes will be in this list, both sea and lake fish. There will also be show cases or aquaria arranged around the department containing living fish of every variety, which will be changed every twenty-four hours. Both of these departments are under the care of Mr. Blackford, of Fulton Market; and this is only just, for two reasons—first, because Mr. Blackford is a very intelligent gentleman, and secondly, because New-York is the only City where all the varieties of fish are attainable. Among the living fish will be shown not only the ordinary kinds, but red snapper, sheepshead, and pompino. The culture of brook trout will be fully exhibited, and this branch will be under the charge of Mr. Thaddeus Norris, who will exhibit every phase from the collection of the spawn to the two-year-old trout. The culture of shad and of young California salmon under Government supervision will also be represented. There will, moreover, be a complete collection of all edible shell-fish and crustaceans, commencing with the noble oyster; samples will be shown of Virginias, Chesapeakes, Delawares, Shrewsburys, Saddle Rocks, Blue Points, Cherry Stones, Cove oysters, Lynn Havens, and Keyports, every variety of clams and quahogs will be presented, also of hard crabs, shedder crabs, soft crabs, and land crabs. Lobsters will be exhibited in every stage from the egg to the mature animal, sixteen inches long, independent of claws, and weighing from four to five pounds.

GAR.

GEN. SHERMAN ON HIS BROTHER GENERALS.

In a private letter written at St. Louis on the 18th inst. Gen. Sherman says: "I notice your remark about the criticisms on my own publication, and assure you that I object to no criticism whatever that tends to elicit the truth, and I will hail the publication of any work that treats of our civil war. * * * No one knows better than you the great variety of histories, sketches, and memoirs which followed the battle of Waterloo. Even recently I have received one by Mr. Hooper, throwing new light on a battle fought sixty years ago. Our war covered a whole continent, and was a 'civil' war, which of all others begets passions and prejudices of the most violent kind. It involved a dozen battles almost as important to us as Waterloo was to England, and assumed such a variety of phases that men may differ widely and yet be honest. I am assured by many who have read my *Memoirs* that they contain a high tribute to Gen. Thomas, for therein is recounted that we were school-fellows and associates in the Army, and that it made little difference to us which commanded, provided the good cause prevailed. My *Memoirs* contain many allusions to him rather to illustrate his personal character, and the one wherein I attribute 'slowness in attacking' was reported to me officially by the highest authority, after the event. The same of McPherson, whom we all loved and admired. In recording the event about Resaca, I could not help stating what he himself often did, that he there had the best opportunity ever offered to achieve for himself a brilliant success. I am sorry his friends think I did this from sinister motives. No General can achieve fame without some mishaps, defeats, and mistakes. No General can be a man without the accidents of manhood. Washington himself, the brightest character known to history, made mistakes and sustained reverses. I think Gen. Thomas one of the grandest characters in our history; but even the sun may have spots without detracting from its perfect fitness as the centre of the system of the worlds."

THE MILWAUKEE WHISKY CASES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—The case of Robert Kiewert and Leopold Wirth, distillers, was given to the jury at 11 o'clock to-night. There are three counts in the indictment. Judge Drummond charged that the evidence on the third count was insufficient. Judge Dyer has decided that the injunction granted by the County Court restraining Collector Bean from selling the property of J. P. Kissinger for the assessment of $247,000 levied by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be dissolved, and that the Collector may proceed. Kissinger was a member of the Chicago Distilling Company.

LOST ON MOUNT WASHINGTON.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 24.—The Signal Service operator stationed on the top of Mount Washington started to descend the mountain Tuesday forenoon, and has not since been seen. Parties are searching for him to-day. It is feared he perished in the storm last night.

DEATH OF A COMEDIAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Charles W. Eveleth, comedian, of the Opera-house in this city, died here to-day, aged twenty-three years, of typhoid fever.

FOREIGN NOTES.

There is a rumor going about that the Marquis of Bute intends to rejoin the Anglican communion.

Emigration returns at Liverpool show a decrease this year thus far of 30,374. The decrease in the month of October was 4,071.

A Roman Catholic priest has been lecturing in the Scotch parish church of Leswalt. His subject was "The Fickleness of Science."

Among the illuminated devices in the City of Bombay put up by the natives on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, was one with the words, "Tell mamma we are happy."

A committee has been formed to construct a people's opera-house in Paris to contain from ten thousand to sixteen thousand persons, at prices not exceeding an average of two francs.

Private reports that reach England give a very unfavorable account of the health of Prince Bismarck. It is said he much wishes to retire to private life, but that the Emperor will not let him.

Admiral Popoff writes to the London *Times* denying that the circular iron-clads which now bear his name were of his invention. He gives all the credit to Mr. Reed, formerly constructor to the English Admiralty, who, he says, first laid down the general plan for such vessels.

A "wedding agency" is about to be established in Paris. There will be a chapel and a branch of the Mayoralty, so that civil and religious weddings can take place under one roof. Carriages, lawyers, priests, ball-room, music, and even the wedding finery will be furnished.

Since the establishment, in 1847, of county courts in England down to the 31st of December last the total number of suits entered for hearing was 19,931,114, while the amounts claimed reached the gross sum of £54,084,373. The amount actually recovered was £27,286,693.

At Burton-on-Trent the system of funeral reform has been inaugurated by Mr. Wardle, a leading brewer and Chairman of the School Board, who has carried out the interment of his mother in accordance with the principles of Mr. Seymour Haden, using a wicker coffin, and dispensing with all the usual funeral paraphernalia.

Among the Indian celebrities who have been introduced to the Prince of Wales, was the Maharana of Oodeypore, whose ancient pedigree renders all modern royal families vulgar by comparison. The Hindoo magnate, though no longer powerful, shows a pedigree lineally traced from the Solar Dynasty of primeval times, and even from the Aryan gods themselves.

There is a remarkable comparison to be made between the French and German nations in regard to financial matters. The Germans, notwithstanding the large amount they received from their neighbors, are getting deeper into debt. The budget for 1876 shows a deficiency of 50,000,000 marks, while the French revenue for the year up to Nov. 1 exceeds the estimates by 110,000,000 francs.

It is a fact to be noted that probably for the first time the policy of England and Russia toward Turkey is identical. Without any previous understanding, instructions given to Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, and Sir Henry Elliott, the British Ambassador, proved to be in all respects similar. The English message, however, preceded the Russian by more than two months.

Much excitement, says a Belgian correspondent, is caused at Brussels by the considerable purchases of discarded army rifles, (German, Belgian, &c.,) which are made by the miners in the Belgian coal districts. These arms are sold there at exceedingly low prices. It is expected that the Government will intervene in some way, as the general arming of the miners with rifles may lead to serious troubles in the event of a strike.

When Prince Leopold was on a visit to Blytheswood House, Renfrewshire, recently, he inspected the ancient abbey of Paisley. He has since then called the attention of Dr. Lees, the incumbent, to the fact that the building contains no monument to Robert the Second and the other members of the Stuart family who are buried in the abbey, and states that the Queen, on being informed of this, has signified her willingness to erect a suitable memorial.

"Carlism," observes the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "seems at length to be approaching its last hour. Its principal chiefs, Saballs and Dorregaray, are in prison. The remnants of the Catalonian bands, pursued by the division Delatre, have just, after a final combat, thrown into France 600 men in rags and almost dying of hunger. At Estella the Carlist refugees are without resources, and proclaim their misery with such persistence that the Pretender has received their claims."

The German Emperor's recent visit to Milan has given rise to a curious lawsuit. Many of the boxes in La Scala Theatre belong to private persons, who keep the keys. Two renters, the Duke Scotti and an advocate named Traveris, cordially detest the Germans, and in order to manifest their displeasure they resolved to absent themselves from the theatre on the night that the Emperor went there, and to keep their boxes empty; thereupon the Police broke open the doors and placed some Prussian officers in the boxes. For doing this the Duke and the lawyer have instituted legal proceedings.

The *Derby Mercury* says: "The most unblushing thing in advertisements we have ever seen occurred last week among the obituary notices of the *Derbyshire Advertiser*. Omitting the essential part of the advertisement it reads thus: 'Solomon.—On the 17th July, 1875, at the residence of her son, Mr. Isaac Solomon, Kent terrace, Norwood, Adelaide, South Australia, Mrs. Esther Solomon, aged one hundred years and six months. For the last twelve months of her existence she lived exclusively on ——'s Pure Extract of Meat. Country papers please copy.'"

They do strange things in India. If ever there was a time for Indian journalists to work hard it was when the Prince of Wales entered their country. Nevertheless, one of them, the proprietor of a native paper in Bengal, published the following notice just before the Prince's arrival: "The present is an occasion when all our countrymen should cease to work, and participate themselves in the joys and festivities incidental to it. Accordingly we allow ourselves and our establishment leave of absence for a couple of weeks. During this short recess we wish our subscribers and constituents health and good luck."

The *Cologne Gazette* says that in Germany very little sympathy is felt with the "Christian brethren" of the Slav nationality for whose sakes the Russians are at present exciting themselves. A member of the German Parliament, who has quite lately returned from Turkey, the other day gave the following complimentary account of those "Christian brethren:" "Our so-called Christian brethren are, for the most part, scoundrels, sheep-stealers, and cut-throats, and the Turks are by far the most decent persons among the mixed company of the East." Other German travelers in the East are said by the *Cologne Gazette* to confirm this description.

A communication from Saint-Agnès (Savoy) gives a curious account of a novel kind of bull-fight. The district in question has for some time past been infested by bears, which have already devoured about forty sheep. A few days ago four bulls were turned out to pasture, and while they were quietly grazing one of them was suddenly attacked by one of the wild animals. The troop took to flight, and the one assailed succeeded, after a while in rejoining his comrades, but with his ears bleeding and his flanks scored. The others then turned round and faced the enemy, and after a short combat bruin got bored in the side and had to go limping off. Since then bears have not again made their appearance.

The Empress of Austria has sent to Mrs. Burton a magnificent gold locket with her Majesty's monogram and Imperial Crown in diamonds as a mark of her appreciation of Mrs. Burton's work, *The Inner Life of Syria*, thus keeping up the traditions of the favor shown by the Imperial House of Hapsburg to the Arundells of Wardour. Rodolph of Hapsburg made Mrs. Burton's ancestor, Sir Thomas Arundell, of Wardour, in 1595, a Count of the Most Sacred Roman Empire, with all the privileges and honors of an Austrian noble, on account of his having joined the Hungarian Army and distinguished himself in a long campaign against the Turks, in the course of which he took the standard from them with his own hand at the siege of Gran.

ACT WISELY and examine POMEROY'S $4 ELASTIC TRUSS at 744 Broadway before buying any other.—*Advertisement.*

Excursion to the Tropics.
The City of Mexico offers for tourists, and especially for invalids, a most desirable climate, the temperature seldom varying from 60° to 65°. Excursion steamers from New-York stop at Havana about two days, Progreso about one day, and Campeachy several hours, or leaving from New-Orleans, the steamers arrive in Vera Cruz in about four and a half days, having stopped at Tuxpan and Tampico several hours. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Avoid Danger.
Don't put an enemy in your mouth to steal your teeth. Avoid deleterious dentifrices. Rely on SOZODONT. Nothing can be purer or more certain to prevent the teeth from becoming diseased. After each brushing they glitter like pearls, and the gums grow rosy red.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Thanksgiving—Ladies', Misses', Gents', and boys' boots, shoes, gaiters, toilet slippers; children's leggins, all styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Throat and Lung Complaints disappear when WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is used. 50 cents and $1.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

For a stylish and elegant hat of extra quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BIRBECK—DUKE.—Saturday, May 8, 1875, by Rev. William M. Taylor, GEORGE BIRBECK to PRISCILLA DUKE, daughter of Judith Duke.

HUYLER—GLOVER.—On Monday, Nov. 22, 1875, by Rev. William J. Tucker, D. D., ABRAM L. HUYLER to MARY, eldest daughter of the late T. B. Glover, Esq., all of this City.

MAHAN—BRODIE.—At Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 24, 1875, by Rev. Stevens Parker, Jeanette Catherine Murat, daughter of W. H. Brodie, to Dennis H. Mahan, United States Navy.

PORTER—HEGEMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., H. K. PORTER, of Pittsburg, Penn., to Mrs. ANNIE DE C. HEGEMAN, of Stamford, Conn.

PAULDING—HARWOOD.—At Trinity Church, New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Connecticut, ROBERT PARROTT PAULDING, United States Navy, to MARION ECFORD, daughter of Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D.

ROGERS—SHILLITO.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, at Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, by Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., HENRY P. ROGERS, of New-York, and MARY W. SHILLITO, of Cincinnati.

SECOR—HUSTED.—Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. W. Husted, Greenwich, Conn., by Rev. Charles R. Treat, T. F. SECOR, of New-York, to SARAH M. HUSTED, of Greenwich, Conn. No cards.

SWINBURNE—VINCENT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Erie, Penn., on Monday, Nov. 22, by Rev. W. H. Mills, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Lieut. W. T. SWINBURNE, United States Navy, and KATHERINE ELSIE, daughter of Judge Jno. P. Vincent.

WHITE—WHITE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., AUGUSTA TALLMADGE, daughter of John P. White, formerly of Philadelphia, to GEORGE EDWARD WHITE, all of this City.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, CASSIE E., wife of J. W. Abendroth.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAREMORE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 21, of diphtheria, ISABELLA H. WOODRUFF, wife of George Baremore.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. James Baremore, No. 1,007 East Jersey st., Elizabeth, N. J. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

BARD.—The remains of Mrs. JOHN BARD will be interred in the cemetery of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, Dutchess County, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.
Trains leave Grand Central Depot for Barrytown at 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

BROOKS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, 1875, RUFUS BROOKS, aged 63 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, Henry Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 134 East 70th st. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn on Saturday morning, by special car on 10:30 train, Harlem Railroad, Grand Central Depot.

BUNKER.—On Monday, 22d inst., WILLIAM J. BUNKER, in the 81st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

DICKSON.—On the 24th inst., of diphtheritic croup, KITTIE, only child of Edward G. and Mary L. Dickson, aged 3 years and 5 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from No. 59 Monticello av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

ELKINS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, CHARLES THOMAS LANE ELKINS, only child of Alfred C. and Anna B. Elkins, aged 9 months and 6 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at No. 241 Washington st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 1 o'clock.

FISH.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., WILLIAM HENRY FISH, in the 55th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot (Harlem Railroad) at 11:10 A. M., return at 3:20 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Scarsdale depot.

FRANCHOT.—At his residence in Schenectady, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 23, R. FRANCHOT, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral Friday morning.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Third day, 23d inst., RICHARD FIELD, in the 84th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn st., on Fifth day, the 25th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

JONES.—At Litchfield, Nov. 18, EVA PRESTON COLVOCORESSES, wife of George Eaton Jones, aged 22 years and 4 months.

MALLORY.—On Monday, Nov. 22, KATE M., wife of John C. Mallory, Jr.
Funeral services from the residence of her father, Robert S. Place, No. 387 Grand av., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MARVIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the residence of his son, Samuel W. Marvin, A. B. MARVIN, formerly a merchant in this City, in the 74th year of his age.
Notice of funeral in Friday morning's papers.

MESEROLE.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 24, of diphtheria, FREDERIC, only child of N. W. and Kate C. Meserole, aged 2 years and 8 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Garnett B. Adrain, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 2:30 o'clock.

MILLER.—At Brooklyn, Nov. 23, of croup, CHARLES HUNTINGTON, son of William D. W. and Grace W. Miller, aged 2 years and 4 months.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 161 State st., Friday, at 3 P. M.

MYERS.—On Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., ALICE, daughter of A. Myers and Matilda Myers, aged 19 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 421 West 22d st., on Thursday morning, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock.

ORR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875, at Greenpoint, Mrs. MARY L., wife of John C. Orr, and daughter of the late John A. and Mary F. Killian, aged 33 years and 10 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PELERIN.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 24, HILAIRE PELERIN, native of France, in the 80th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

RALPH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875, at St. Luke's Home, CATHARINE RALPH, aged 85 years 11 months.
The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Beloved Disciple, East 89th st., near Madison av., on Friday, Nov. 26, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 23, LAVINIA, widow of the late Thomas B. Smith, aged 79 years.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 144 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SEELEY.—On Wednesday, 24th inst., HARRIET SEELEY.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 416 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

SPALDING.—At Washington, D. C., Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875, HENRY SPALDING, of this City.
Funeral Thursday, Nov. 25, at 10:30 A. M., from the residence of Mr. W. F. Wardwell, No. 207 East 72d st. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

STOUT.—On the 23d inst., at Newark, N. J., ELEANORA L., wife of John W. Stout.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 26th inst., at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, No. 100 Pennsylvania av., Newark, N. J.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875, at Geneva, N. Y., Mrs. HENRIETTA A. SCHUYLER, widow of the late Philip S. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, N. Y., in the 80th year of her age.

WHITE.—On Monday evening, 22d inst., LEWIS J. WHITE, in the 62d year of his age.
Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 39 West 20th st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock; from thence to Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., near 6th av., where a solemn high mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

WELLINGTON.—On Monday, Nov. 22, ANN C., beloved wife of William Wellington.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 241 West 51st st., on Thursday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John and Sarah Young, aged 3 years and 12 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 378 Bleecker st., between Perry and Charles sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING, NOV. 25,
at
HOWARD MISSION,
NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

Dinner to be provided for 1,500 persons, chiefly of poor children and those to whom they are related, all known to us by personal visitation. Contributions of the various supply of provisions, poultry, and other goods respectfully solicited and thankfully received at the mission.

Money may be sent to the Treasurer, H. E. TOMPKINS, Esq., Post Office Box No. 4,512.

Doors open from 11 to 4 o'clock.

WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
NEW STYLES SOCKS.
WARD'S SHIRT STORES,
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

ART NOTICE!
On exhibition THIS (Thursday) DAY and EVENING, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and until time of sale.
FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
Second and last evening's sale of the private collection of fine modern paintings
SALE PEREMPTORY BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
This entire collection will be sold by auction to the highest bidder without reserve or limitation, on FRIDAY EVENING, (postponed from Tuesday on account of the storm.)
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART! IN FURNITURE.
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, day and evening, and to be sold by auction at Clinton Hall, on the afternoons of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 26th and 27th, at 3 o'clock, with out limit or reserve.
By order of Messrs. Kimbel & Cabus, a large and very choice selection from their best manufacture, comprising PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND DINING-ROOM SUITS, BUFFETS, CABINETS, EASELS, PEDESTALS, PARLOR, and LIBRARY TABLES, &c., &c., in elegant and artistic designs. Also, included in the collection a variety of POTTERY, PORCELAIN, ART GOODS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, FLEMISH PITCHERS and MUGS, AXMINSTER CARPETS, CURTAINS, &c., &c.
The exhibition will be open Thanksgiving Day and evening.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.
Established 1826. GREAT BARGAINS. OLDEST ESTABLISHED. Established 1826.
Good, reliable
PARLOR, DRAWING-ROOM, DINING,
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CHAMBER FURNITURE
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EAST LAKE AND OTHER DESIGNS.
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BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trade-mark, "Anchor, Made of Iron," on all packages.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1875.
Brewers and liquor dealers are respectfully notified that the fire WILL NOT interfere with the delivery of ALE or MALT. All orders will be promptly executed as heretofore.
DAVID JONES,
Brewer and Maltster,
6th st., between Avenues B and C.

AMATEUR WOOD WORKERS
can find everything they require in RARE and FANCY WOODS, planed and ready for use, at GEORGE W. READ & CO.'S, Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., New-York.
Send three-cent stamp for catalogue and price list.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, a private library, comprising a very choice collection of works in the different departments of literature. ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS, to be sold on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 27, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GO TO NO. 52 GREAT JONES ST.,
and take warm
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE SULPHUR BATHS,
TO CURE RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASE, &C.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y.; 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

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Descriptive powers (the author's) are very considerable, although in that respect the illustrations, which appear on nearly every page of the book, make descriptive writing something like work of supererogation.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It is the handsomest single volume of the kind ever issued in this country—faultless in binding and printing, every engraving having almost the freshness of an artist's proof. The most remarkable book of the day.—*New-York Journal of Commerce.*

A volume has rarely borne the imprint of an American publisher combining in so high a degree the best qualities of a library of information and a cabinet of art. The perusal of the volume becomes at once a study and a recreation.—*New-York Tribune.*

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Translated from the French of LOUIS ROUSSELET, with 317 illustrations, from designs by the most celebrated artists, (MANY OF THEM FULL PAGE,) AND SIX MAPS.

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I. Cloth, full gilt edges, with elegant and elaborate stamp in gilt and black, (in a box) ... $25

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Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway, New-York.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN—THAT the publishers have sold the whole of the first enormous edition of AUGUSTA EVANS'S new novel INFELICE, and that 500 copies are at Baker, Pratt & Co.'s, No. 142 Grand st.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.
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JUVENILE BOOKS
AT YOUR PRICE.
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MAGNIFICENT GIFT-BOOKS
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J. R. THOMAS' GREAT SONG, "JUST WE Two," Then Meet as Strangers?" with colored vignette. Price, 40c. Sold everywhere. Also, Sullivan's "Let Me Dream Again," 40c.; Lamothe's "Bella" waltz, 50c.; Von Bülow's "Marche Heroique," 50c.
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G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN—THAT the publishers have sold the whole of the first enormous edition of AUGUSTA EVANS'S new novel INFELICE, and that 1,000 copies are at C. T. Dillingham's, No. 678 Broadway.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	5	Spirits Turp., bbls	491
Broom-corn, bales	6	Resin, bbls	3,527
B. E. Peas, bags	84	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,329
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Pork, pkgs	1,088
Cotton, bales	5,161	Beef, pkgs	142
Copper, bbls	20	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,810
Dried Fruit, pkgs	157	Grease, pkgs	5
Eggs, bbls	1,763	Lard, pkgs	473
Flour, bbls	18,412	Lard, kegs	230
Wheat, bushels	200,717	Butter, pkgs	6,065
Corn, bushels	31,378	Cheese, pkgs	9,478
Oats, bushels	94,414	Tallow, pkgs	57
Rye, bushels	8,200	Oil, bbls	400
Malt, bushels	10,754	Dressed Hogs, No.	26
Barley, bushels	59,425	Pea-nuts, bags	546
Beans, bbls	1,171	Syrup, bbls	39
Peas, bushels	33,599	Rice, pkgs	323
Corn-meal, bbls	110	Sugar, bbls	840
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, bxs	3,130
Flax, bales	69	Tow, bales	48
Hops, bales	349	Tobacco, hhds	91
Hides, bales	33	Tobacco bxs. & cs.	527
Leather, sides	12,551	Whisky, bbls	301
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls	891	Wool, bales	147

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in quite moderate request at 31c.@32c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Has been comparatively dull in the wholesale line, with prices quoted barely steady. We quote Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6 25@$7 25; Scotch Gas, $6 75@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $4 95@$6 25 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Rio advanced ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., or to 18c.@20½c., gold, for invoices, with a more active inquiry; sales, 1,000 bags, by the Lord Baltimore, at 18¼c., gold, for good ordinary; 389 bags, by the Ontario, fair, at 19¼c.; and at Baltimore, 5,000 bags, by the A. W. Barker, (a resale,) at 19¼c., gold. Other kinds strong at the improvement last quoted, with a fair demand. At the Amsterdam sale of 93,000 bags Java the price realized was 58½c., or 1½c. above valuations.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, but quoted ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. lower, under more liberal offerings, in view of the free arrivals at the shipping ports, (to-day, 26,230 bales.) The main call has been from spinners. Ordinary at 11⅛c.@11 3-16c.; Low Middling, 12 15-16c.@13¼c.; Middling, 13¼c.@13 9-16c. ⅌ ℔.... Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,566 bales, (of which 426 bales were on last evening,) of which 1,198 bales were to spinners, 278 bales for export, and 90 bales to speculators.... There has been a fair movement for forward delivery, but at easier prices for November and December. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,800 bales, (of which 5,100 bales were on last evening, and 10,700 bales to-day,) with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; December, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; January, 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; February, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; March, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; April, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; May, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; June, 14c.@14 1-32c.; July, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; August, 14 7-32c.@14 9-32c. ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been more sought after, in good part for shipment, but at rather easier prices, on comparatively liberal offerings. Minnesota Extras have been in fair request within our range. Other trade and Family Extras quiet and irregular. Unsound Extras in demand in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,450 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $4 70@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 40; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 85@$5; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 15@$5 50, mostly at $5 20@$5 40; choice to fancy do., $5 50@$6; City Mills Extra, $5 25@$6 85, chiefly at $6 20@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 50 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 60@$7 20, mainly at $6 25@$6 50; and patent at $6 90@$9 75, chiefly at $7@$7 50; and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 8,100 bbls. shipping Extras, part City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been very quiet, in the local market, at somewhat easier prices. Trade mainly in small job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$5 15 for inferior to very good Superfine, $5 20@$6 60 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, and $6 65@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras.... Rye Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of from $4 25@$5 50 for poor fine to fancy Superfine. Sales, 290 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine.... Corn-meal has been less active at from $3 25@$3 75 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 for Brandywine, delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 650 bbls.... Corn-meal, in bags, $1 25@$1 75 ⅌ 100 ℔.... Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 70 ⅌ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed and quoted nominally at 2c. a bushel lower, on a very limited inquiry. Best samples held above the views of buyers. Dealings mostly in ungraded and rejected Spring. Winter Wheat inactive and somewhat unsettled in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 60,000 bushels at $1 37 for choice ungraded Minnesota Spring, called No. 1; $1 20 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 07@$1 15, mostly at $1 08@$1 12 for inferior Spring, car lots; $1 03@$1 04 for rejected Spring; $1 30 for fair Amber Western; $1 21@$1 25, chiefly at $1 25 for Red Western.... Prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, quoted nominally at $1 28@$1 30 ⅌ bushel.... Corn has been advanced fully 1c. a bushel, on light offerings, checking exportations, though a fair inquiry has been noted, mostly for home use, though in part for export. Sales have been reported of 43,500 bushels at 76c.@77c. for fair to choice sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat, closing with 76½c. bid for strictly prime; 76c. (nominally,) asked for prime do. in store; 75½c.@75¾c. for steamer do., afloat; 73c.@74c. for do., in store; 77c. for High Mixed do.; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western, afloat; and 67c.@67½c. for very damp to dry new Mixed Western, and 72½c. for new and old Mixed Western, (ten car-loads).... Rye quiet; prime scarce and wanted for home use; strictly prime State quoted at 94½c., bid.... Barley steady but quiet. Sales reported of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 12, and 7,000 bushels two-rowed State on private terms.... Malt and Buckwheat essentially as last quoted.... Canada Peas have been moderately sought after for export, and quoted, in bond, at $1 07@$1 08; sales, 8,000 bushels on private terms.... Oats have been quoted about steady, but have been unusually tame, the business reported having been mainly in car lots, amounting in all to about 29,000 bushels, at 43c.@48c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western, (with best Mixed Milwaukee quoted at 50c. asked); 40c.@52c. for unsound to prime White Western, odd lots; 47c.@52c. for ordinary to about prime White State; and 46c.@47c. for Mixed State.... Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.... Of Calcutta Linseed, further sales were made of 10,000 bags at $2, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 500 rolls domestic at 12½c.; market otherwise dull.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, further sales of 2,350 bales, to arrive, part at 2 13-16c., currency, cash. Market for other kinds quiet at former figures.

HIDES—Quoted cheaper on a moderate movement, with sales reported of 5,900 California, 21 to 24 ℔., part at 20c., 60 days; 1,600 Montevideo at 19¾c., gold, 4 months; and 1,600 City Slaughter at 9¾c.... Stock in first hands this morning, 110,300 Hides and 1,545 bales do., against 197,400 Hides and 1,482 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been attracting less attention, yet the better qualities have been held with confidence. New-York State, new crop, quoted at 12c.@18c.; Eastern, 10c.@16c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c. The export inquiry has been lighter.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, new crop, 80 bbls. reported sold at 59c.@61c. Other kinds dull; quotations nominally as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet on the basis of $1 75@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained, ⅌ 280 ℔.... Tar and Pitch unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy at 38½c.@39c. for merchantable; sales 65 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude quoted strong at 7⅛c., in bulk, and at 10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery, but quiet.... Sales 500 bbls., in bulk, part December delivery, at 7⅛c.... Refined quiet, and quoted for early delivery at 13c.... Refined, in cases, 17c.@19c.... Naphtha at 10c.@10¼c. for City.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c.... At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12¼c.@12⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 25; do., fresh inspected, at $22 50@$22 70, the latter an extreme; 200 bbls. new Prime Mess on private terms; Prime Mess quoted at $22 for new, and $20@$22 for old; Extra Prime, $15@$16.... And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been in fair demand, with sellers' option, January, quoted at the close at $20 85, and February at $20 80@$20 85. Sales, 500 bbls. January, at $20 85, and 500 bbls. February at $20 80, ⅌ bbl. Seller's option remainder of the year, quoted at $21 05 asked.... Dressed Hogs in demand, with City at 9½c.@9¾c. for heavy to very light.... Cut-meats have been in rather more request in a jobbing way at, in instances, somewhat steadier prices. Sales, 15,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11½c.; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms; 750 Pickled Shoulders at 8¾c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 13c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range.... Western product nominal.... Bacon in moderate demand on the basis of 11½c.@12c. for City Long Clear; sales, 70 bxs. for the West Indies at 12c.; and 200 bxs., in lots, for the English market, at 11½c. ⅌ ℔.... Western Long Clear held at 11½c.... Western Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; and Short Clear, same delivery, at 11⅜c.@11½c.; Short Rib, January delivery, at 11c.... At the West, sales have been recently made of 500 bxs. Long Clear at 10⅜c., and 4,000 bxs., various cuts, on private terms, all for shipment.... Lard has been quoted lower, with a light trade for early delivery, and an active movement for forward delivery.... Of Western Steam for early delivery sales have been reported of 300 tcs. at 12⅞c.@13c., closing at 12⅞.... And for forward delivery, 2,500 tcs., contract, seller's option, remainder of the year, at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c., closing at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c.; 2,750 tcs., seller January, at 12 15-16c.@13 1-16c., closing at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c.; 62,500 tcs., seller February, at 13c.@13 1-16c.; 500 tcs., seller twelve months from Oct. 30, at 12¾c.; and 500 tcs., seller six months from Feb. 1, at 12⅞c.... And of City Lard, 145 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and 50 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c.... And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of small lots for the Continent at 13⅛c.; West India grades quoted at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔.... Beef steady and in moderate request. We quote new at $12@$13 for Extra and $11@$12 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$17 for Packet ⅌ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.... And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $34@$35.... Beef Hams have been inactive at $22 25@$24 for prime to very choice.... Butter in moderate demand; best makes firm; other grades heavy and unsettled.... Cheese very quiet. Eggs slow of sale; quotations as before.... Tallow firm, with sales of 100,000 ℔. good to prime at 9 9-16c.@9 11-16c., with strictly prime City held at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔.... Stearine has been inactive; prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13⅜c.@13½c.; strictly choice City, in hhds., at 13¾c.

RICE—Has been held more firmly and has been in moderately active request, with fair to choice Carolina quoted at $6 75@$7 62½; Louisiana at $5 75@$7; Rangoon, $6 25@$6 50, currency, and $2 60@$2 65, (with further sale of 800 bags at $2 60, gold,) gold, in bond; Patna at $6 75@$7, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been in good demand, with Liverpool Ground ranging from $1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, $1; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Slow of sale and quoted nominal at 5¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SOAP—Has been moderately active, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been attracting less attention, with Mace quoted at $1@$1 15, the latter for choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 47½c.@50c.; East India Pepper, 15c.@15½c.; White Pepper, 24c.@24½c.; Pimento, 12½c.@13½c.; Ginger, 9½c.@11c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw quoted strong at 8 1-16c.@8 5-16c. for fair to good Refining, (with holders claiming a further slight improvement,) on a good demand. Sales reported to-day of 175 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 415 bxs. Clayed at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 543 hhds. Centrifugal and 300 bxs. do., part at 9c.@9⅛c.; 1,700 bxs. do. at 8¾c.; 370 bxs. Derosne at 8⅞c.; 198 hhds. Refining Cuba and Centrifugal, (part damaged,) at 7⅝c.@8⅛c., and 85 hhds. Melado on private terms. And recently, (not previously made public,) 1,700 hhds. Refining Cuba at market rates.... Refined unaltered.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 15½; sales reported of 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have shown rather more firmness, on restricted offerings of room, with a good demand noted for accommodation, chiefly for Grain, Provisions, Flour, Cotton, and Oil-cake. The chartering movement has been moderate, with rates favoring ship-owners; available supply of tonnage comparatively limited.... For Liverpool, the consignments reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ⅌ 60 ℔. And, by steam, 1,100 bales Cotton (of through freight) at ⅜d.@13-32d. ⅌ ℔. for compressed, closing at the latter rate; 17,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 300 bbls. Apples at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 50s.@55s.; 300 tcs. Lard at 60s.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 55s., ⅌ ton. And, by steam, from Chicago and Milwaukee, (of through freight,) equal to about 400 tons Provisions, via Boston and New-York, reported as within the range of 80c.@90c. ⅌ 100 ℔., for early and forward shipment; also a British bark, 763 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo.... For London, by sail, 1,000 tons Oil-cake, on private terms; quoted at 27s. 6d. as the asking rate; and, by steam, 200 bales Hops at ¾d. ⅌ ℔.; and about 100 tons Tallow, reported at 42s. 6d.@45s. ⅌ ton; also a British ship, 1,042 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo.... For Penarth Roads and orders, an Austrian bark, 563 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 4½d. ⅌ quarter.... For the United Kingdom, direct, vessels were in light demand for the Deal trade, Provincial loading, at about previous figures.... For Havre, some inquiry was reported for tonnage for Cotton, Savannah, or Charleston loading, quoted at ⅞c.@1c. ⅌ ℔., the latter an extreme asking rate.... For Bremen, a German bark, 450 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo, at current figures.... For the Continent, direct, (excluding Amsterdam,) a Norwegian bark, 446 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Hamburg, by steam, 800 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, 50 pkgs. Tallow, 500 pkgs. Leather, and 1,000 pkgs. Tobacco, reported at full market rates.... For Rotterdam, by steam, Grain room was in some request, and quoted at about 10d. ⅌ bushel.... For the Mediterranean, direct, an Italian bark, 460 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.... For Genoa, an Italian bark, 520 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 37s. 6d. and £10 gratuity.... For Vigo, an American brig, 282 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum at 28c. ⅌ case.... For Rio Janeiro, a Danish bark, 217 tons, with Flour, from New-York and Richmond, at $1 25, and a British bark, 372 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at 90c. ⅌ bbl.... For Aspinwall, an American schooner, 367 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $4 ⅌ ton.... For Cardenas, an American schooner, 179 tons, with Hoops, from Philadelphia, at $9, half gold; and an American brig, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $7.... For Port Spain, two American schooners, with Lumber, from Calais, Me., at $6.... For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 310 tons, with Yellow Pine Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $8, American currency.... For Barbados, a British brig, with Coal, from Pictou, reported at $4.... For Jamaica, an American brig, hence, with general cargo, reported at 40c. ⅌ bbl., and back, with Logwood, at $3 50.... For Key West, five schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Boston, an American schooner, 362 tons, with Cotton, from Galveston, at 21-32c. ⅌ ℔.... For Philadelphia, an American schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $6 50; another with do., from Brunswick, and another with do., from Jacksonville, reported at $6.... For New-York, three schooners, with Coal, from Richmond, reported at $1 75; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875.

This being the eve of Thanksgiving Day trade in live stock generally was slow and small. The dressed-meat markets were oversupplied with Poultry and Game, and in consequence butcher's meats were in slow demand. The Live Stock markets closed weak, with several herds and flocks unsold. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6 to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7¾c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4¾ to 6½ cwt. From 55 to 57 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows, Calves included, sold at $45@$65 ⅌ head. Smooth quality Veals sold at 8c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Grass Calves at $9 ⅌ head. Sheep sold at 4c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs at 6c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs held on sale. Trade in City-dressed moderate at 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 50 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 64 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 48 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale 254 Illinois Steers and 18 Illinois Bulls. T. Wheeler sold for P. Hoag 12 common State Steers at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt., on commission for various shippers; 43 common State Cattle, mixed Steers, Oxen, and dry Cows, at 9¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6 to 9 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for B. Bertram 18 State Oxen at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight in gross 1,650 ℔. ⅌ head, to dress 57 ℔. net; 1 State Bull at 4c. ⅌ ℔., gross weight 1,230 ℔.; 1 Dry Cow at 5c. ⅌ ℔., gross weight 1,330 ℔. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Bros. 112 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for Hasburg & Co. 33 poor Missouri Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale 18 Illinois Steers. Jelliffe & Co. sold 291 Michigan Sheep, weight 24,745 ℔., at 4⅞c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 143 Michigan Sheep, weight 12,540 ℔., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 14 Michigan Sheep, weight 1,310 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 188 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,660 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 37 State Lambs, weight 2,330 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 64 Canada Lambs, weight 4,510 ℔., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 1 Veal, weight 110 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Veals, weight 400 ℔., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.; 5 grass Calves at $9 ⅌ head. S. McGraw sold 61 State Sheep at 5½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5,040 ℔.; 2 State Veals, weight 269 ℔., at 9c. ⅌ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid held on sale 4½ cars of live Hogs.

At Harsimus Cove—F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. strong; held on sale, 113 Colorado Steers. M. Lauterbach held on sale for Klopfer & Co., 56 head of horned Cattle, and for Morris & Waixels 129 head of horned Cattle. Toffey & Sons held on sale for Morris & Waixels 28 Missouri Steers. D. Waixel held on sale for Morris & Waixels, 114 head of horned Cattle. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co. 84 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; 68 Texan Steers, at 8c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 50 Missouri Steers from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¼ to 7½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for I. Brown 17 Kentucky Steers at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt., quality generally poor; 37 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Barnheiser & Co. 15 Virginia Oxen at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale for selves, 223 Steers mixed Missouris and Texans. S. W. Sherman held on sale for self 168 Illinois Steers. Judd & Buckingham sold 225 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,920 ℔., at 4c. ⅌ ℔.; 227 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,210 ℔., at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 224 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,230 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 196 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,000 ℔., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,970 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 202 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,730 ℔., at 4¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 281 Kentucky Sheep, weight 30,520 ℔., at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 116 Jersey Sheep, weight 11,800 ℔., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 140 Illinois Sheep, weight 10,800 ℔., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔. Held on sale 8 cars of Sheep freshly arrived to hand.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 865 head of horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 157 Veals and Calves, 2,632 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 491 Sheep and Lambs, 6 Cows, 79 Veals and Calves, 17 yearling Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,701 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Harsimus Cove: 1,108 head of horned Cattle, 2,256 Sheep and Lambs, Hogs not reported.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 22, 1875: 31 Beeves, 1 Cow, 2,321 Sheep and Lambs, 624 Veals and Calves, 10,883 Hogs, 32 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 595 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,216 head, or 248 cars, of which 138 cars were through consignments, balance on sale here, against 344 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the run for the week thus far of 96 cars less, and 452 cars for the same week last year. The market was dull and slow, few transactions made; prices unchanged; about all shipping Cattle unsold shipped east for sale; 300 head disposed of; sales of Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,030 to 1,100 ℔., at $4 12½@$4 87½; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,135, 1,341, to 1,411 ℔., at $5@$5 75@$6 87½. Cows and Heifers, $3 60@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 13,000 head for the same time last week, and 9,400 head for the same week last year. The market for Canada stock opened fairly active, few lots offering, all finding ready sale at strong last week's quotations. Western Sheep in fair demand, prices ruling full ⅛c. off last week's quotations; 800 head Canada Lambs and 1,400 head Western Sheep disposed of, the majority for Eastern trade: 8 cars remain unsold; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 97 ℔., at $5@$5 25; Indiana Sheep, averaging 94 ℔., at $4 75; 89 ℔. at $4 65; Canada Lambs at $6 25@$6 50; Canada Sheep at $5@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 3,200, head making the total supply for the week thus far 15,000 head, against 22,600 head for the same time last week, and 22,400 head for the same week last year; the market opened moderately active for Yorkers and light weight, good quality Hogs; heavy Hogs slow, few lots offering; 2,400 head of all kinds changed hands; we quote Yorkers at $7 25@$7 35; Pigs, $7 20@$7 30; few lots mixed common unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—Cattle dull, weak, and dragging, closing with a downward tendency; receipts, 3,000 head; sales, smooth and choice natives, $6@$6 25; prime, $4 75@$5 75; half-fattened Steers, $4 50@$5 50; Feeders, $3 65@$4 25; shipments not reported. Hogs opened active and strong, but closed rather easier under heavier receipts; receipts, 21,000 head; sales light common lots at $6@$6 75; good Bacon grades, $7@$7 15; fair to good Packers, $7@$7 25; extra to choice heavy, $7 37½@$7 50; shipments not reported. Sheep active; receipts, 2,000 head; sales fair to choice, $3 50@$4 50; extra, $4 75@$5.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been dull, and prices are ⅛c.@¼c. lower; the very best $6@$6 50; first quality, $5@$6; medium or good fair quality, $4 25@$4 75; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, $3@$4 25; most sales at $4 25@$5; receipts, 3,216 head; sales, 2,200 head. Hogs have been in fair demand at a decline of ¼c.@⅜c.; the range was $9@$10; receipts, 6,803 head. Sheep have been dull and heavy; the range was $4@$5 25; Lambs, $2@$3 50; receipts, 1,835 head.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 24—12:30 P. M.—The business in American Securities is mainly for investment. There have been large sales at higher prices. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 103¾; 1867s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 105¼; New 5s, 104⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 14⅛. Consols, 95 5-16 for both money and the account.

1 P. M.—Consols, 95 7-16 for both money and the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 95¾ for money, and 95 11-16 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £67,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅜@2½ ⅌ cent., which is ⅝@½ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 95 9-16 for both money and the account.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 109½; New 5s, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, 14¼; do. Preferred, 28½. Paris advices quote Rentes at 66f. 32½c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 24.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive weak; sellers at last night's prices. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, at 6 13-16d. Receipts, 8,700 bales, of which 1,200 bales are American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do., do., December and January delivery, at 6¾d.; do., do., January and February delivery, at 6¾d.; do., do., February and March delivery, at 6¾d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., regular contract, shipped October and November, (per sail,) at 6 11-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 24—Evening.—Produce—Sperm-oil, £91 ⅌ ton; Linseed-oil, 25s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 24.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Spanish Gold, 216@216½. Exchange dull; on London, 157@160 premium. Sugar dull.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—Flour dull. Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced, but closed lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 09; No. 2 do., $1 05¾, spot; $1 06⅛, seller December; $1 07⅛@$1 07¼, seller January; No. 3 do., 89c.; Rejected, 76½c.@77c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; buyers offering lower prices; No. 2 Mixed, 51¼c.@51½c., spot; 51c.@51½c., seller, November; 47½c. bid, seller the year. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 30⅝c.@30¾c., spot; 30⅝c.@30⅞c., seller January; Rejected, 27c. Barley—Holders firm at outside quotations; 87½c., seller November. Rye—Holders firm at outside quotations; sales at 69c. Pork in good demand but at lower rates; sales at $20, spot; $19 40, seller the year and January; $19 45, seller February. Lard—Fair demand but at lower rates; sales at 12½c. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat, ¼c. lower. Corn weaker, at 51c., November. Oats easier, at 30⅝c.@30¾c. Pork and Lard unchanged. No Whisky quotations received.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 303,000 bushels; Corn, 14,500 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 68,500 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; to interior points—Wheat, 22,000 bushels. Canal Freights—No engagements. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; sales, 5,500 bushels Green Bay at $1 30; 750 bushels hard Minnesota at $1 38. Corn dull but firm; sales, 4,000 bushels sample at 62½c.; 1 car High Mixed at 64c. Oats inactive; none offered. Rye quiet; sales, 1,250 bushels State at 83c.; 150 bushels Milwaukee at 82c. Barley inactive; firmer feeling among holders. Pork quiet at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 14.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and firm; old, 63c.@65c.; new, 45c.@50c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 30c.@42c. Barley firm but not quotably higher. Rye steady with a moderate demand at 78c.@80c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard strong and higher; Steam, 12½c., spot; 13½c., buyer March; Kettle, 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged; Cumberland Middles sold at 10½c., seller November. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand. Green Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, $7 50@$7 55. Hams, $10 75@$10 87½. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; common light, $7@$7 25; fair to good packing, $7 35@$7 60; choice butchers', $7 65; receipts, 9,466 head; shipments, 100 head. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1 11. Butter quiet but steady; choice, 25c.@28c.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 24.—Wool—Ohio Fine Wool firmer; Michigan and Wisconsin Fine weak and dull; all grades Medium and Combing scarce and firm. Sales, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 47c.@50c.; single X, 45c.@47c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; Coarse, 45c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 40c.@42c.; Medium, 49c.@50c.; Coarse, 45c.@46c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 62½c.; Fine, unwashed, 30c.@31c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; tub washed, 50c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@27c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@24c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 38c.@40c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 38c.@40c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@28c.; Texas, Coarse, 21c.@22c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24.—Spirits Turpentine nominal at 34½c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

A COUPLE TWICE MARRIED.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* mentions the presence in that city recently of a gentleman who has had the unusual experience of being twice married to the same lady. Marriage No. 1 was in the heyday of youth to both the contracting parties. Many years their lives passed peacefully and pleasantly together. They accumulated wealth and prospered socially. At length, however, three years since, a disagreement arose and they agreed to separate. Each took $6,000, the wife applied for a divorce in due time, and it was granted. The husband went to California, engaged in business there, and about one year since sold out and returned to Iowa. There he again embarked in trade, and not very long since, while on a business trip to Des Moines, accidentally met his former wife. Their second courtship was much briefer than that which prefaced their youthful marriage many years before. They had a conversation, decided that their separation had been a mistake, and that they would be happier together than apart. A license was procured, the services of a Des Moines clergyman were obtained, and soon they were reunited, this time, it is to be hoped, for life.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Nov. 24, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, W. J. Marvin, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold the three-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, between Canal and Hester streets, for $5,910, to E. Richardson, and the same auctioneer, under a similar order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 150 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $7,500, to G. Yereance. D. M. Seaman also sold by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, the four-story and basement brick dwelling and store, (front,) one-and-a-half-story iron building, (rear,) with lease of lot, 23.5 by 73, No. 757 Third avenue, north-east corner of Forty-seventh street, for $11,800, to Thomas Bohannon; Goelet lease dated May 1, 1875, for twenty-one years; ground rent $200 per annum. And, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett disposed of the three-story frame house, with plot 136 by 100 by 28 by 100 by 108 by 200, on Madison avenue, west side, extending through to Washington avenue, 80 feet south of Marble street, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $9,000, to Marcus Ball, second mortgagee.

The remaining legal auctions noticed to take place were postponed as follows: Sale by Peter F. Meyer of four lots on East Fifty-sixth street, west of Second avenue, adjourned to Jan. 12; sale by James M. Miller of one lot on Grand Boulevard, corner One Hundredth street, adjourned to Dec. 9, and sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of plot on Prescott avenue and Nichols place, adjourned to Dec. 1.

Messrs. Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 3 Pine street, report the sale by private contract of the plot of land, 300 by 150, on Sherman avenue, north side, between Academy and Hawthorne streets, Twelfth Ward, for $13,000. Also, similar sale, of plot on Vermilyea avenue, north-west corner of Hawthorne street, for $3,925.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the two-story brick-front house, with plot 34.6 by 50, Nos. 47 and 49 Grand street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.3 by 110.6 by 25.1 by 109, No. 72 Prince street, south side, 25 feet west of Crosby street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, north side, 150 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Beall, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 75.8 feet north of Eighty-ninth street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. S. Gove, Esq., Referee, of the two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story brick tenement, with lot, No. 107 Mott st., w. s., between Canal and Hester sts., lot 25x100	$5,910
1 three-story brick house, with lot, West 23d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., lot 25x98.9	7,500

By D. M. Seaman.

1 four-story and basement brick house, front, 1 one-and-a-half-story iron building, rear, with lease of lot, No. 757 3d av., n. e. corner 47th st., lot 23.5x73, Goelet lease, dated May 1, 1875, term 21 years, with privilege of a renewal, ground rent, $200 per annum	$11,800

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story frame house, with plot, Madison av., w. s., extending through to Washington av., 80 ft. s. of Marble st., plot 136x100x28x108x200, 24th Ward	$9,000

20th st., No. 438, s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x91.11; Emma E. Malone to Fannie B. McBride	$12,000
46th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 10th av., 18.9x100.5, leasehold; Jenny B. Lindsay to George W. McAdam	13,000
9th av., w. s., 75.3½ ft. n. of 40th st., 21x irregular; Peter Brunner and wife to Martin Brunner	17,500
54th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 125 1⅝x25; Annie Forman to James R. Gilbert	7,000
4th av., s. w. corner of 60th st., 20x100.5; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Felix A. Schmidt	22,250
Elizabeth st., w. s., No. 217, 23.3x90.6x20.3x90.9; Frank Cook to George Fuelling	13,000
125th st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.11; William H. Johnston and wife and others to Sarah A. Gould	19,000
1st av., east side, 20.3⅝ ft. s. of 25th st., 17.9⅝x irregular; Moritz Herzberg and wife to John Combes	12,562
111th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Daniel Harford and wife to Patrick Kerns	6,000
Grant av., n. w. s., 66x104x Southern Boulevard 69x215, 24th Ward; Patrick Kerns and wife to Daniel Harford	4,500
Morris av., w. s., 19 ft. n. of Van Corlear st., 33x100.7, 23d Ward; Cornelius Ditmars, Trustee, to Marietta M. Fuller	nom.
Bowery, w. s., Nos. 214 and 214½, 25x100; one-half part of; John Mowbray and wife to Oliver Mowbray	25,000
26th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x98.9, one-half part of; Sarah A. Robins to Francis F. Robins	3,750
42d st., s. s., 144 ft. e. of 5th av., 22x98.9; Michael J. McKenna, Referee, to John D. Andrews	28,500
131st st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x99.11; Thomas Boese, Referee, to John M. Bruce	5,700
Elizabeth st., w. s., No. 217, between Prince and Houston sts., 23.3x90.6x20.3x90.9; Albert M. Schuck, Referee, to Frank Cook	11,900
Lexington av., w. s., 71.5 ft. n. of 31st st., 21.5x47.10; James P. Ledwith, Referee, to Michael Colligan	4,000
Lorillard terrace, n. e. corner Southern Boulevard to Orchard st., irregular, 24th Ward; Charles Siedler and wife to William M. Adams	5,000
44th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 18.9x100.4; James Avent to Susan Smiley	16,000
Tillotson st., west corner Park av., to Railroad av. to Low st.; also Lorillard terrace, s. w. corner Bridge, irregular; also Laurel av., n. e. s., 200 ft. n. of Lorillard terrace, irregular; also Cedar lane, s. w. corner Magnolia av., irregular; also Magnolia av., e. s., irregular; also Laurel av., e. s., irregular (24th Ward;) Charles Siedler and wife to William M. Adams	4,472
87th st., s. s., 174.6 ft. w. of 3d av., irregular; William J. Kane and wife to Joshua C. Sanders	5,000
80th st., n. s., 96.8 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.10; Bernard Sheridan and wife to Ira B. Betts	2,735
130th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Boulevard, 75x99.11; William B. Whiteman, Executor, to George H. Peck	3,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

5TH AV. CORNER,
ABOVE 44TH ST.,
FOR SALE.

A beautiful modern house at a low price. Immediate possession. Terms easy. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
TO CLOSE UP TWO ESTATES.
Five lots, 94 feet on north side
55TH ST.,

100 feet west of Park av., adjoining new brown-stone houses, three 18 and two 20-feet lots, on very easy terms. Apply to office estate of William H. Raynor, No. 1,300 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A small cottage with modern improvements; in perfect order; less than cost on reasonable terms; situated in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, in good neighborhood, and convenient to horse or steam cars. For particulars, inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., (Morrisania,) New-York.

FIFTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—WE have for sale a full sized house of most convenient and attractive arrangement, in perfect order, thoroughly built; will be sold with or without handsome fixtures. Full particulars and permits from the undersigned. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, cor. Wall st.

TWENTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—For sale, the elegant four-story house, No. 45 East 25th st., 25x60 feet; independent walls; house frescoed and in perfect order; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT FULL-SIZED house and extension, No. 5 West 57th st.; price very low; also, No. 10 West 57th st., No. 24 West 56th st., No. 51 West 54th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st., No. 18 East and No. 18 West 40th st., and No. 20 West 39th st. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A RARE INVESTMENT.

A splendid business property is offered for sale; is finely located, in thorough condition; rents now for $15,000; price low. Only principals need apply to PORTER & GOULD, Drexel Building.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON AV., BEtween 57th and 58th sts., west side. Also, three lots in 58th st., 150 feet east of Madison av., south side; are desirable for immediate improvement; will be sold at reduced value of real estate. CHARLES FOX, No. 12 East 45th st.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, new, 53d st., between Broadway and 6th av., cabinet trimmed, at reduced price. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY house on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price reasonable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB HOUSE ON THE NORTH side of 57th st., just west of 5th av.; splendidly built and finished and ready for immediate occupation. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BASEMENT THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house; new, containing ten rooms, near Central Park, will be sold low. Inquire at No. 131 East 78th st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY-FINISHED FOUR-story house, 25 feet wide, situated on a side street near Dr. Hall's new church. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON 53D ST., first door from 5th av.; ready for immediate occupation. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED WITH RICHARDS' Patent Top; thirty days' trial. Manufactured by HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st. Send for circular.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Executors of Lefferts Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Man & Parsons, Attorneys. 285 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, situated on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs.; Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, Brooklyn, including the residence of J. CARSON BREVOORT.

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 1875.

For maps, &c., Apply to A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.

Title absolute. Sale without limit or reservation.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at the sales-room, the business property, south-west corner of South 5th av. and Grand st. See bills.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

THE ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF TWELVE rooms, including kitchen and bath-room, No. 838 Broadway, to rent, all in complete order, and will be rented with or separate from the store and basement; front and rear entrance. Apply at the building, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NEW, GENTEEL, COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS; unexceptionable neighborhood; improved arrangements, direct light and ventilation throughout; elevator, refrigerator, servants' staircase; $55 and $70. Janitor, No. 155 East 49th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A SUPERIOR HOUSE, FULL SIZED, OF perfect arrangement, completely and elegantly furnished throughout, to rent to a private family only, for the Winter, year, or upon lease; location, 52d st., close to 5th av. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., at greatly reduced rentals. Offices, Nos. 4 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—WELL AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED, for the Winter or longer, the first-class four-story high-stoop house No. 24 West 37th st.; possession at once. Apply as above.

BEAUTIFUL FLATS TO RENT AT MODERATE prices, from $30 to $60 a month, containing from seven to eleven rooms, in East 79th st. Call at the office, No. 326 East 79th st. E. KILPATRICK.

FLATS IN BROWN-STONE HOUSE, BEtween 5th and 6th avs., from $50 up. Inquire of OWNER, No. 70 West 50th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AND ROOMS for dwelling at No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place; good stand for business. Keys at Myar Manus, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

THIRD AV., CORNER OF FORTY-NINTH ST.—Elegant new stores, full width; no hall-ways on avenue; old-established neighborhood; rent low for clean business and responsible tenants; owner on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED.—PERSONS owning lands in any of the Western States that have been sold for the taxes, or where the titles are perfect, can sell the same by addressing JAMES BENNETT, Post Office Box No. 5,194, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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E AT J. MORISON'S E
R FIRST-CLASS AND RELIABLE INSTITUTE, R
V NO. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV. V
A RESPECTABLE GIRLS WAITING A
N for N
T SITUATIONS AT REDUCED WAGES. T
S E R V A N T S

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families can get reliable civil servants, (male and female.)—Good cooks, laundresses, house-work, German girls, and all kinds to suit; for City or country. At the PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY and education wishes a position as copyist or amanuensis, or would accept almost any situation not menial. Address Miss Hoge, No. 401 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; can have the very best City reference from her present employer; understands her business well; also, can cook; has no silly airs; works for moderate wages; in City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable and thoroughly competent servant; is a capable waitress and a particular chamber-maid; has excellent references. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing, or assist with waiting; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 322 East 32d st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG, SMART, AND active girl, with good reference, as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—AS chamber-maid or parlor-maid; good references. Call at her present employer's, No. 16 East 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid in hotel, or as chamber-maid and waitress in private boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 321 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 34 East 21st st., from 9 to 12.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Swedish girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can wash and iron also; good references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, corner 1st st.

COOK, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A first class Swedish girl; understands her business well; has good City references; is a good baker and splendid on French soups; will make herself useful to her employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go South; will do marketing if required; reference. Call at No. 228 West 19th st., first floor back, for two days.

COOK.—BY A NEAT WOMAN AS FIRST-RATE cook; understands meats, soups, and baking; good City reference; employer will be well suited. Address R. A., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook; understands her business; no objection to a boarding-house; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., in the rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; is a good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 33d st., second floor.

COOK.—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THE BEST OF City references. Call for two days at No. 219 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly understands her business; soups, desserts, game of all kinds; has the best City references; would go out by the day or week. Call at No. 603 8th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY understands cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; best of reference. Call at No. 432 West 25th st., present employer's.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; all the latest Paris patterns. Address M. F., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKer would like a few more engagements by the day in private families; cut, fit, trim; reference. Address No. 109 West 46th st.; ring first bell, left hand side.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker desires customers per day or week; can cut and fit well; best references. Inquire of W. Wertheimer, No. 332 West 38th st., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE competent English person; thoroughly practical and experienced; understands cooking; can take entire charge; is kind and obliging; terms moderate. Address Housekeeper, No. 109 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general house-work, or would go as chamber-maid; best City ref-rence; would go in the country. Call at 153 West 16th st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, INDUSTRIOUS girl; willing to work and to do anything; is a good washer and ironer. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG French woman of ability and pleasant manners, understands all kinds of sewing and operates on machine, as lady's maid or to take charge of a young miss; good references. Address M. L., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN girl who can speak the German language fluently; has first-class reference; wages secondary. Call at J. Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, speaking English and French, as lady's maid, or wait on young ladies; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting and puffing of all kinds; best City reference. Address for two days, M. F., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an excellent Protestant girl; is a good laundress; understands her work well and is very obliging; has good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., for three days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objections to chamber-work; wages no object; best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MATRON, &c.—BY A LADY OF CULTURE AND business experience (about thirty) as matron, companion, and housekeeper to an invalid or aged person, or any position of trust, the best references; would go out of the City. Address for one week, S. M. J., No. 108 Washington av., Brooklyn.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—BY A COMPETENT woman to wait on an aged or invalid lady, or to take charge of an infant; has excellent City reference of seven years from last employer; would like to go South. Apply for two days at No. 1,279 Broadway, in the drug store, corner 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, HIGHLY recommended, as nurse for one or two children, at reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's First-class Servants' Exchange, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from its birth; or an invalid lady; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY a most excellent servant; capable in every capacity; a good operator; dresses hair nicely. Call at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., for three days.

SEAMSTRESS.—ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING wanted by a widow lady, including dress-making by the day or at her own house; accustomed to the finest fabrics; infants' outfits a specialty; was for four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent person as seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; is a thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; can furnish the best City references. Can be seen at No. 389 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts., ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A LADY FOR HER seamstress; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist in the care of grown children or light chamber-work; seven years' reference. Call on or address Mrs. Cochrane, No. 279 4th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable American Protestant girl as waitress or chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 53d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at 164 West 25th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS, in large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLES, FIRST-CLASS LOcation, containing four stalls; rooms for coachman; rent $75 and $50 per month. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamber-work if required; two years and a half's reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 123 West 33d st., second floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IS DEsirous of a few more gentlemen's or families' washing; thoroughly reliable, neat, and prompt; darning and fixing; reasonable terms. Call or address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING AND IRONING—FOR GENTLEmen and families, done to order in first-class style on reasonable terms; good references can be given. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

WASHING.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WISHES A FEW ladies' and gentlemen's or families' washing at 75 cents a dozen; polishing and fluting a specialty. Call on or address Mrs. Stevens, No. 424 East 13th st.

MALES.

AN EDUCATED, ENERGETIC, CHRISTIAN young man of business experience, good bookkeeper, desires a position of trust now or Jan. 1; first-class references and security if necessary. Address L. A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT OFFERS his services for the examination of books and complicated accounts; best references furnished. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, by a respectable man; no incumbrance; honest, sober, and industrious; can care horses and drive if required; best references. Address J. R., Box 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROughly competent; first-class groom and careful City driver; will be found faithful in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address J. C., care of Mr. Curley, carriage-maker, 111 East 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands the business; four years' best City reference; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Call or address T. H., No. 130 West 49th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; CAN furnish the best of references from some of the best families; those wishing the like will find the same. Address Robert, No. 44 East 43d st., care of Rev. D. M. McCaffrey.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; CITY or country; willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no children; highly recommended; a reliable, honest, sober, capable man of long experience. Address J. B., coachman, No. 233 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; is not afraid to work; can furnish the best City reference for the past seven years. Call on or address Peter McKenna, No. 5 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, an Englishman; reference unexceptionable. Address Coachman, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOR oughly understands his business; no objections to country; best City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; an experienced and careful City driver and thorough groom; excellent references from last place. Call or address John, late employer's stables, No. 127 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business; three years' references from his last employer of the highest standing in the City. Address H. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—AS COACHMAN AND TO make himself useful; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference. Call or address J. G., No. 337 East 34th st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A USEFUL MAN and wife, no family; man understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, and as vegetable gardener, if required; wife as first-class cook; small wages; good reference. Address T., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE AND A first-class worker, to clean, windows, mirrors, furnace, run errands, &c. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

VALET AND WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man speaking German, as valet, waiter, taking care of an invalid gentleman, or would make himself generally useful; good City references. Address H. J., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) OF large executive abilities, a situation in a mercantile or manufacturing establishment, where hard work and strict attention to employer's interests will entitle him to a fair remuneration; would accept a situation anywhere in the United States, Great Britain, or elsewhere; best of references as to character, habits, and capacity. Address ENERGY, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT French waiter, who has served in England; can also procure City reference; is strictly honest, sober, and capable. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a Frenchman; is steady, neat, and understands his business perfectly and is sober; references. Address Alexandre, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A MAN OF long experience, and who can furnish best City reference. Address M., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, a Frenchman; knows his business thoroughly; references suitable in any city. Address Camille, Box No. 285, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT WET NURSE. Apply at No. 23 West 39th st., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, IN A FRENCH flat, a Protestant girl to do house-work; must be a good cook; no washing required; must have good references. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock at the Albany, corner Broadway and 51st st., apartment No. 27.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment.

Old grates altered to low, or half-low down andirons. Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety, wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade.

CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., N. Y.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufacture iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of F. BLOHM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business heretofore carried on as before mentioned will be continued by FREDERICK BLOHM, who will settle all liabilities, and who is authorized to receive all sums of money and other property due the late firm.

F. BLOHM,
SAM'L. W. BAES,
JOSHUA A. CLARK.

Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1875.

FINE ARTS.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,
ABUNDANTIA,
At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT and Coke Company, of Chicago, due Dec. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association. A. M. BILLINGS, President.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $3. Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing, all kinds at low price. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR PATENT BLIND FASTENINGS—SEcurely locking blinds top and bottom, preventing sagging, warping, and rattling—address PHILIP WEIGAND, West Chester, Westchester County, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GREAT SALE
OF
FURNITURE.

WE CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH CABINET FURNITURE AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st.

HEALTH
AND
ECONOMY!

WATERPROOF
DOUBLE CORK-SOLE BOOTS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE, at PRICES TWENTY PER CENT. less than are charged elsewhere.
ALSO,
DRESS and EVENING BOOTS in BLACK SATIN and BRONZE KID, equally low.
LIGHT AND WARM OVERSHOES
in great variety, made expressly for our trade.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will OPEN on FRIDAY a LARGE INVOICE of BLACK SILKS, Purchased on Tuesday at the RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALE; PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of SATIN-STRIPED GRENADINES, At the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF 50c. per yard; good value for $1.

BETTER QUALITIES at PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' REAL PARIS-MADE KID GLOVES At 50 cents per pair.

GENTLEMEN'S REAL PARIS-MADE KID GLOVES, $1 per pair.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PRINTED CAMBRICS AND CALICOES CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS OF TWELVE YARDS; INTENDED FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Price, 75c. per DRESS and upward.

And they are also offering in the VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS of their RETAIL STORE EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to purchasers.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN & CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS OF FINE MILLINERY. (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) NO. 423 6TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST. November exposition of Winter millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Pariset. New goods.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,816	1,903	1,629	599	2,137
1,922	2,255	703	1,288	970
1,308	2,027	1,863	109	217
33	185	2,348	1,080	1,431
2,063	1,959	2,010	1,281	46
2,374	1,016	2,163	1,950	1,537
736	73	2,053	2,423	1,470
1,088	448	2,274	2,060	752
1,795	1,055	1,872	2,397	1,326
822	1,884	1,662	591	1,168
622				

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1876.

New-York, Nov. 16, 1875.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
FRED. L. AMES, }
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L.S.] Attest:
HENRY L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

Boston City 5 per cent. Water Loan Bonds,
(THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FOR SALE BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st.

MONEY LOANED AT 8 PER CENT. INterest, payable semi-annually, at no expense to the lenders, on first mortgage, improved property in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, by COLGATE HOYT.
References—J. B. Colgate & Co., No. 47 Wall st.
J. B. Trevor, Esq., No. 47 Wall st.
Humphrey & Co., No. 103 Gold st.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

A FEW GOOD INSURANCE STOCKS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VALUABLE PATENT OF CAST-IRON for sale or on royalty. Address Post Office Box No. 54, Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA	WED., Dec. 1	JAVA	WED., Dec. 15
ALGERIA	WED., Dec. 8	*RUSSIA	WED., Dec. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE	$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA	Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO	Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA	Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN	Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING	Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA	Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA	Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Thursday, Dec. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle	Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier	Saturday, Dec. 11
AMERIQUE, Pouzols	Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
ANCHORIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR	Sat., Nov. 27	AMERICA	Sat., Dec. 11
HERMANN	Sat., Dec. 4	ODER	Sat., Dec. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	60 gold
Steerage	30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION	Saturday, Nov. 27
SOUTH CAROLINA	Wednesday, Dec. 1

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON .... Nov. 30

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC .... Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO .... Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Friday, Nov. 26
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Dec. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA .... Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 11 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail FRIDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES	Nov. ...
ALPS	Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS	Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL	Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK	SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN	SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.	Italy, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.	England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Dec. 2
COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, Dec. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO	Dec. 1	COLOMBO	Dec. 29
OTHELLO	Dec. 15	HINDOO	Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports.

For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 20th	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th	8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton (Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., also via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.

Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)

Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton.

KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURTEEN and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.

Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND WIFE would like a home in a Protestant American family in exchange for French lessons and conversation; best references given and required. Address FRENCH, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

GREENWICH INSTITUTE, GREENWICH, CONN.—A thorough English and Classical School in a beautiful location; high, central, and very healthful; twenty-five boarding pupils; no day scholars; two vacancies. HARRY PECK, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

PROF. TH. DELOUEST, NO. 1,147 BROADWAY, has opened French classes similar to those formerly held by him at Mercantile Library; ladies in the daytime, gentlemen in the evening; terms moderate: private lessons.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, **No. 13 East 31st st.**

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempstead, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXTRAORDINARY PATIENCE, ability, and skill in advancing pupils, desires a position as resident teacher in a good family with wholesome comforts; she would accept small salary; best references. Address Mrs. W., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMEN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, organ, harp, harmony, at pupils' residence; $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Call or address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

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PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,

Will preach on

THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 10:30 A. M.

Donations for Orphanage, House of Evangelists, and Home for Christian Care, will be received and presented as thank-offerings.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.

Thanksgiving Day.
Morning prayer at 10:30.

Sermon by Dr. Thompson—"Why God Makes Nations." Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Divine service will take place on Thanksgiving day at 11 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Bellows—"National Grounds for Thanksgiving." The public is cordially invited.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carroll st., Brooklyn, there will be service on Thanksgiving day at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York, will officiate. Strangers are invited and made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—A union service of the Brick, the Rutgers, and the Covenant Presbyterian Churches will be held in this church to-day; Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach; service at 11 A. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5th av., corner 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector. Morning services and sermon at 11 o'clock. The Rector will officiate.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE.—Thanksgiving day—Service at 11 A. M. Address by J. P. Solomon, Esq. Subject—"Daily Thanksgiving."

THE FORTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE.—Thanksgiving service at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Mendes.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Thanksgiving services at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service Thursday, Thanksgiving day, at 11 A. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Thanksgiving service at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

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STEPHEN VON MOHRS, No. 378 Pearl st., sole agent for the celebrated Liqueur Mousseuse of M. Durosier & Co.'s Cognac Cremant Imperiale.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; rooms large and pleasant; moderate price; references exchanged. Call at No. 147 West 20th st.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Elegant furnished parlor; also, sitting-room with bed-room; breakfast if desired; convenient to moderate restaurants; first-class conveniences.

NOS. 4 AND 6 WASHINGTON PLACE, ST. JULIEN.—An elegant suite of apartments on second floor to let; also single rooms for gentlemen; house entirely renovated, enlarged; is especially adapted for families; French table.

THE OWNER, OCCUPYING AN ELEGANT residence, No. 227 West 14th st., will rent, with board, second and upper floors, splendidly and newly furnished, to first-class parties; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families; second floor room, southern exposure; rooms for gentlemen; large room with grate and closet, fourth floor. No. 116 West 45th st.

ONE SECOND FLOOR TO RENT—WITH OR without private table; two pleasant rooms on fourth floor, with board; unexceptionable references. No. 29 West 17th st.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, No. 206—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with or without board. References exchanged.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second floor, with first-class board; also, large and small rooms on fourth floor; references.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references exchanged.

FORTY-FORTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TWO large furnished rooms with dressing and bath rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen in a private family. Address C., Post Office Box No. 1,466.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A private family have a handsome suite of apartments, with private table or breakfast only; highest references required.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French Family; references required.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms on first and second floor, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; with private table; highest reference.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Suite of front rooms, unexpectedly vacated, with or without private table; also, rooms on fourth floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of apartments, with private bath, to families, with private table, or to gentlemen with breakfast.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A refined German family have elegant front rooms, second and third floors, with southern exposure, and excellent board. No. 145 West 47th st.; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, SPACIOUS, front, third-floor rooms; also smaller; newly furnished; table and appointments first-class; house 28 feet wide; references required.

PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOM, WITH BOARD—Second floor; central and convenient for gentlemen, with home attractions; references. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, west.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and parlor floors, with or without private table; modern improvements; house first class; also single room. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLOOR, with private table, on 5th and Madison avs.; also, suites of rooms, at reasonable prices. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 42 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A nicely furnished back parlor and extension to let, with board. Also large front and back rooms on third floor. References required.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—PRICES REDUCED; single and other pleasant rooms, second floor, large, and hall rooms, handsomely furnished, with board; house unexceptionable; references required.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class board; references exchanged.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD; A quiet home, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in No. 15 Horatio st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, with board, at No. 48 East 21st st.; location unexceptionable.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Rooms to rent, with board, sunny exposure; best references given and required.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; house and table first class; references exchanged. Mrs. J. T. COCKS.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, at No. 27 West 39th st., with or without private table.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, southern exposure, to rent, with board; two single rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE HANDSOMELY furnished suite of apartments, with private table and first-class appointments.

NO. 23 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—To let, in a private family, a large furnished front room; southern exposure; breakfast if required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms to let en suite, with or without board; handsomely furnished; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR COLEMAN HOUSE.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS OFFERS AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, or would let separately, with board, at No. 178 Madison av.

ONE SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 13 PARK AV.

A neatly furnished and very pleasant front room to let, with board; references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—LARGE SUNNY HALL room to let, with board; best references given and required.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on first and second floors, with board; references exchanged. No. 104 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A HANDSOME THIRD floor, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms on second floor, with private table. References.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentleman. No. 247 West 23d st.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED fourth floor rooms, high ceilings, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE OR MORE large, handsomely furnished rooms, third floor, front; strictly first-class board.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—A FEW DOORS EAST of 4th av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, single or en suite, with or without board, on second or third floors; reference.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED double room, third floor, with first-class board for two persons, for $20 per week.

35TH ST., NO. 109 EAST.

Desirable rooms to let, with board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board, singly or en suite.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A comfortable room with breakfast, (also dinner on Sundays,) with a small private family or adults; good table and cleanliness indispensable; between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, STETTIN, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE room, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location central; price must be moderate; references exchanged. Address C. A. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a widow lady at a low price; give particulars; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY; TERMS NOT to exceed $5 per week; private family preferred. Address, stating terms and location, B. D., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and location, offers a pleasant home to one or two gentlemen; convenient to Harlem boats and steam cars; moderate terms. Address C., 130th st. and 5th av., Station L.

NO. 21 WEST 24TH ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—An elegant floor, handsomely furnished, to rent, to gentlemen only; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A large sunny front room, on second floor, at Summer prices. No. 280 4th av.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

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LOST—PASS-BOOK NO. 2,089, ON THE NORTH River Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at bank, corner 8th av. and 34th st.

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THANKSGIVING DAY
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
NO MATINEE.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

Overture.

1. BOXING MATCH, Special Purse, $50, William Madden, George Siler. Selections by Orchestra.
2. FENCING—FOIL, Champion of the House .... Regis Senac; Second opponent .... Prof. Jean Deturck. Selections by Orchestra.
3. BOXING—LIGHT-WEIGHT. Champion of the House .... M. Coburn; Second Opponent .... Edward Mallahan. Selections by Orchestra.
4. VELOCIPEDE RACE, Special Purse $50. W. C. McClellan, August Mornaud, W. T. Cummings, Frank Shaw. Selections by Orchestra.
5. CHAMPION CANNON BALL ACT, J. Messinger. Selections by orchestra.
6. BOXING—HEAVY WEIGHTS. Champion of the House .... Joe Coburn; Second Opponent .... John Murphy. Selections by orchestra.
7. INDIAN CLUB EXERCISES, By MONS. J. M. LAFLIN, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Selections by Orchestra.
8. GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING. Champion of the House .... Andre Christol; Second Opponent .... Emile Regnier

Judges—Mr. John Wood, Prof. James O'Neil, Col. T. H. Monstery, Dr. George S. Meigs.

Admission	$1 00
Reserved Seats	1 50
Boxes, admitting four	5 00

To avoid the rush, secure your seats early.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,

With the inimitable American clown, Mr.

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Everything new, and the production full of merry-making. This is the LAST WEEK of the holiday pantomime.

THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE.

POPULAR PRICES. Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

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NEXT MONDAY, Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, the great MICAWBER, in Charles Dickens' story, "LITTLE EM'LY."

PARK THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY.

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AND
LAST WEEK BUT THREE.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY PREVENTS RENEWAL.

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81ST TIME TO-DAY, 82D TO-NIGHT.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

MIGHTY DOLLAR.

MR. FLORENCE...as the...HON. BARDWELL SLOTE.
MRS. FLORENCE....as....MRS. GEN. GILFLORY.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SPECIAL MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL. THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS BY
Mr. JOHN J. CAROLAN,
Assisted by the favorite artists,
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, cornet soloist;
Mr. A. SOHST, baritone;
Mr. F. FRANCKE, organist.

PROGRAMME.

Overture, "Yelva"	Reissiger
"The Well of St. Keyne"	Southey
"Fontenoy"	Thomas Davis
"Infelice," Verdi	Mr. Sohst
"Maud Muller"	Whittier
"The Charge of the Light Brigade"	Tennyson
Grand Fantasie, "Alexis"	Mr. Arbuckle
"The Enchanted Shirt"	John Hay
"Phil Blood's Leap"	Anonymous
"Non é Ver," T. Mattei	Mr. Sohst
"The Sleep"	Mrs. Browning
"Young Lochinvar"	Scott
"Festival March," Jensen	Mr. Francke

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets at box-office, Steinway Hall, this day and night.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

HAVE ALREADY SEEN

THE SIEGE OF PARIS AT THE COLOSSEUM.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—16TH ST. AND BROADWAY. TEMPLE OF SENSATIONS.

EVENINGS at 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY matinées at 2 o'clock. Extra attractions Thanksgiving matinee. Most delightful entertainment in New-York. Grand Olio and Melange de Fascination. Forty star artists in gems of ballet, musical, dramatic, and gymnastic. Specialties, novelties, and varieties. Beautiful women. | Female models. | French dances.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JANE STREET M. E. SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 25 and 26, commencing 7:45 o'clock. Admission, one evening, 50c.; both evenings, 75c.

CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND Opera, six days in advance, at Theatre Ticket Office, Metropolitan Hotel.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TWO OR THREE nicely-furnished rooms for house-keeping; location between 4th and 6th avs., 30th and 50th sts.; third floor, private family, preferred; references required. Address, with all particulars, A. T., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

SPENCER HOUSE, ST. MARYS, GA., OPPOSITE Fernandina, Fla., is now open; no healthier place can be found to escape the northern Winter. For circulars, address S. A. SPENCER, 399 6th av., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in John street, between Jay and Bridge streets, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 2d day of December, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., all the real and personal property known as Rowe's Oil Works, in said city, to wit.: First, the four lots of land lying on the northerly side of said John street, containing together fifty feet in front and rear and two hundred feet in depth on each side, together with the mill, machinery, and fixtures thereon, lately used for crushing linseed, and the wharf adjoining the said lots and extending about two hundred and thirty feet into the East River; second, the five other lots of land lying on the southerly side of said John street, opposite to the said four lots, and extending through the block southerly to Plymouth street, containing together fifty feet in front on John street and seventy-two feet in front on Plymouth street, with all the buildings, machinery, and fixtures thereon, lately used for boiling, packing, storing, and weighing linseed-oil; third, the two other lots of land, unimproved, lying on said southerly side of John street, adjoining the last-mentioned parcel of five lots, on the westerly side thereof, containing together fifty feet in front and rear and ninety feet in depth on each side; fourth, all the personal property, fixtures, furniture, tools, and utensils in and about the said works and belonging thereto.

The said parcel of four lots will be sold subject to a mortgage of $40,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and free and clear of all other incumbrances; and the said parcel of five lots will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000, held by the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and free and clear of all other incumbrances; and the said parcel of two lots will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. For maps, descriptions, catalogues, &c., apply, on and after November 15 next, to the undersigned.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.
n11-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN ELLIOTT CONDICT and others, bankrupts.—John B. Hollister, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
CHAS. F. HILL, Attorney. n18-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MANNING, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the eighth day of November, 1875. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of John Manning, of the City of New-York in said district, who was on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

n11-law3wTh* WM. J. TRIMBLE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK DECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of November, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MICHAEL A. BUSSELL, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

n18-law3wTh JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every night at 8.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

CLARA

MORRIS.

THE NEW LEAH!

THE NEW LEAH, and Miss CLARA MORRIS.

Miss Clara Morris as	the New Leah
Miss Jeffreys Lewis as	Meenie
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert as	Dame Elsie
Miss Alice Grey as	Old Martha
Miss Kate Holland as	Mother Grochen
Mr. Charles Fisher as	The Schoolmaster
Mr. Harkins as	Joseph
Mr. W. Davidge as	Farmer Lorenz
Mr. F. Hardenberg as	The Village Pastor
Mr. John Drew as	Dr. Fritz

Thanksgiving Day at 1:30, Special Grand Matinée, OUR BOYS, With the ORIGINAL CAST. | SATURDAY at 1:30, Second Grand Matinée of Miss CLARA MORRIS in THE NEW LEAH.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

LAST (BUT ONE) ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, SEVENTH CONCERT, when the greatest master of the piano, HANS VON BULOW, will appear in the following programme:

RAFF'S GRAND CONCERTO, opus 185, in C minor, (dedicated to Hans Von Bülow,)
WEBER'S POLONAISE BRILLANTE, in E, opus 72, (arranged for piano and orchestra by Liszt.)
LISZT (a) RICORDANZA, Etude de Concert,
(b) VENEZIA E NAPOLI, "Gondoliera e Tarantella.

SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK, and positively last Orchestral Concert.

See the extraordinary programme.
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S Grand Concerto,
BEETHOVEN'S Moonlight Sonata,
LISZT'S Fantaisie Hongroise.

Conductor .... Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING PIANOS are used by Von Bülow.

Richard A. Proctor,

The DISTINGUISHED LECTURER and SCIENTIST, will give a course of FIVE LECTURES on ASTRONOMY at STEINWAY HALL, as follows:

Dec. 13—THE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF WORLDS.
Dec. 17—THE LIFE AND DEATH OF WORLDS.
Dec. 21—OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS.
Jan. 5—OTHER SUNS THAN OURS.
Jan. 7—THE GREAT MYSTERIES OF THE UNIVERSE.

These lectures will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED with STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

Reserved seat tickets for the COURSE $3

Now on sale at the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute.

P. S.—This course will be given also at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS now on sale at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

LYCEUM THEATRE. TWO ORPHANS MATINEES.

Two matinées this week of LES DEUX ORPHELINES.

This afternoon at 1:30.	Positively only matinées.
Thanksgiving Day, also;	LES DEUX ORPHELINES.
Saturday afternoon at 1:30.	(THE TWO ORPHANS.)

NEXT THURSDAY—FECHTER IN NO THOROUGHFARE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. THE TWO ORPHANS.

French plays by the distinguished Parisian company. TO-DAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) TWO PERFORMANCES. THIS AFTERNOON AT 1:30; TO-NIGHT AT 8. And also SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES OF LES DEUX ORPHELINES, (THE TWO ORPHANS,) THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PLAY EVER PRODUCED. THURSDAY, Dec. 2, FECHTER in NO THOROUGHFARE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

Is the greatest Work of Art ever Exhibited in America.

IT MAY BE SEEN AT THE COLOSSEUM.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART .... Proprietor and Manager.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL. EVERYTHING NEW.
Miss SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON.
Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, HARRY KERNELL,
WALTERS AND MORTON, RICKEY AND BARNEY,
WILD, SCHOOLCRAFT, COES, TOOLEY, BRADLEY,
W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Miss ELLA WESNER,
Miss LOUISE FRANKLIN, and fifty other Stars.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY AT 2.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

The GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the medical and zenana work in China and India will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 7 o'clock, in the Masonic Temple, 6th av., corner of 23d st. There will be addresses and music, and Japanese, Bulgarian, and Hindoo gentlemen will be present in their own costumes. The CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY will be presided over by ladies in the dress of 100 years ago, and the RELIC ROOM by young ladies in the dress of the same period. The TEA-SHIP NANCY and the Floral Temple will be among the attractions of the Fair.

Single admission, 25 cents. Season ticket, 50 cents.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,

IN AID OF THE

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,

Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.

E. B. HART, Chairman Executive Committee.

Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER, Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE .... Manager
THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT ATTENDING THE PONY CIRCUS.
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
Miss HENRIETTA MOLLENHAUER.
Miss ALICE BATEMAN and Mr. WILLIAM NOONAN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA.—GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

TONY PASTOR'S

NEW THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THREE GRAND FAMILY MATINEES
THIS WEEK,
TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and
THANKSGIVING DAY.
GUS WILLIAMS
AND ALL THE GREAT COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
Clotilde, or the Bruised Heart.
The Four Tramps.
Matinée to-day at 2. } Seats secured.
Matinée to-day at 2. } Evening at 8.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on Courtlandt av., near 3d av., Mott Haven.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

N. S. KING, M. D.,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEO. C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-third Ward.
Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1876-7.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1876, for supplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113,000) gallons of the best quality winter-strained pure Lard Oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after November 20, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Massachusetts; the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Michigan, and the Light-house Inspector at San Francisco, California.

J. G. WALKER, Commander U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

HENRY TUCKER,
JACOB C. BOGERT,
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE, } Executors.
n18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.
je24-law6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS.—Some been worn, half price, in perfect order, and warranted in every respect. Ladies' gold watches, $18, $20, and $22. Fine gold American watch, E. Howard & Co., heavy eighteen carat case, $120, cost $210. One pair bracelets at a bargain. Watches and jewelry repaired by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, silver-ware, Camel's hair shawls, laces, furs, clocks, &c. bought and sold back when desired at a very small advance. Watches and jewelry repaired by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

SHERIDAN SHOOK .... Proprietor
A. M. PALMER .... Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

EVERY NIGHT, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

THIS (THANKSGIVING) DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.

Afternoon at	1:30
Evening at	8

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, Concerts, and the Opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket-office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the Brilliant Season.

WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director .... AD. NEUENDORFF

THIS THURSDAY, Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving Night,) EXTRA PERFORMANCE.

Weber's Romantic opera in four acts, DER FREISCHUTZ, at POPULAR PRICES. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Admission to Family Circle, 50 cents.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, Eighteenth Subscription Night, THE HUGUENOTS.

THEODORE WACHTEL....as....RAOUL

SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE, Beethoven's immortal work in three acts, FIDELIO. FIDELIO.

AT POPULAR PRICES—Box seats, $1 50; admission, $1, (no extra charge for reserved seats;) Family Circle, 50c.

MONDAY, Nov. 29, last time this season of the POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.

MONDAY, Dec. 6, WACHTEL OPERA at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Robertson's most perfect work,

CASTE.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, Misses ADA DYAS, EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

EXTRA "CASTE" MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 1:30.

MATINEE. THOMAS. MATINEE

AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST MATINEE.

Soloists, Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto. Mr. CARL WEHNER, Flute. Mr. A. LOCKWOOD, Harp.

OVERTURE, "Consecration of the House," op. 124	Beethoven
Aria from the Magnificat, in D. Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.	Bach
CONCERTO for flute and harp (manuscript). MESSRS. C. WEHNER AND A. LOCKWOOD.	Mozart
SYMPHONY No. 1 in B, op. 38	Schumann
LIEDER (a) "Der Kreuzzug"	Schubert
(b) "Es war ein Koenig in Thule." Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.	Liszt
BALLET MUSIC and Wedding Procession FROM THE OPERA OF FERAMORZ, (new.)	Rubinstein
OVERTURE, "Tannhauser."	Wagner

Admission tickets, $1 each.
Reserved seats $1 extra.

The sale of tickets will commence THIS morning at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

THE SIÈGE OF PARIS

May be seen from 10 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents. The LARGEST AND FINEST OIL PAINTING in America, covering 20,000 SQUARE FEET of canvas. Open the ENTIRE DAY THANKSGIVING DAY.

"ELIJAH," MENDELSSOHN'S GRAND ORATORIO AT STEINWAY HALL.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock, with the following favorite artists:

Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN, Soprano,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. A. SOHST, Baritone.
Mr. CARYL FLORIO, Organist and Accompanist.
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Musical Director, and GRAND COMBINED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA OF THE CENTENNIAL CHORAL UNION.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Steinway Hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Blume's, No. 27 Union square; No. 33 Union square, Hopkins', No. 861 Broadway, and Marteus' music store, No. 1,164 Broadway.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,

BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.

Immense attractions for THANKSGIVING WEEK. THANKSGIVING MATINEE; also, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock. Every evening at 8 o'clock. The great Irish sketch artists, JOHN and MAGGIE FIELDING. CONROY and DALY. H. T. MUDGE, cloggist.

First-class Minstrelsy and Variety. Lots of fun without vulgarity.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

Every evening this week and at THANKSGIVING DAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2 P. M.,

Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND AS COL. MULBERRY SELLERS, in Mark Twain's celebrated American Drama. Presented with all the Union Square Theatre scenery.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TAKE THE CHILDREN

ON THANKSGIVING DAY TO SEE

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains.

W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 40 Vesey st.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF this and adjacent counties, will meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M., to celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of the evacuation of this City by the British troops in 1783.

Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRAM DALLY.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School.

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from Pure Cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHURCHES, FAIRS, and Charitable Institutions using large quantities,

20 Cents per Quart.

WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &c., using Five Gallons,

25 Cents per Quart.

FAMILIES using one Gallon.

30 Cents per Quart.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious,

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

Orders by mail, City or Country, will receive careful attention.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV., and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE QUARANTINE AND ITS WORKINGS—PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CRIME.

The Senate Committee, having on Tuesday terminated its inquiry into the management of the Dock Department, and the condition of the City's piers and bulkheads, yesterday turned its attention to the Fire Department matters. Senators Booth and Bradley were present, and Mr. Davenport, as counsel for the committee, conducted the examination. Mr. Joseph L. Perley, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, stated, in reply to the questions of Mr. Davenport, that the freezing of the street hydrants last Winter caused a great deal of trouble and inconvenience to the engine companies. The Department of Public Works had laid new twenty-inch mains in the dry-goods district, from Chambers street to Spring street, on the west side, but failed to provide proper drains above the valves. It was this oversight or neglect that was the chief cause of the frozen hydrants last Winter. Being questioned relative to the circumstances connected with the St. Andrew's Church disaster, Mr. Perley said that the Department of Buildings was entirely responsible for the failure to remove the tottering wall of Shaw & Co.'s building, the Fire Department possessing no authority for such a procedure.

Gen. Alexander Shaler, who was President of the Fire Commission from 1867 to 1870, was examined with reference to the supply of water in the lower part of the City, hydrants, the aerial ladder, and the pay of the firemen. At the period of his connection with the Department he said there was a general scarcity of water in the lower portion of the City, and an inadequate number of hydrants. The hydrants in use now were the same employed by the old Volunteer Department, and are not large enough for the capacity of the suction pipes of the steam engines of the present. A few of the hydrants, he believed, had been replaced by new ones of a larger capacity. He was of the opinion that one hydrant to each block was insufficient. On that subject, however, he had heard diverse opinions; Gen. Shaler had not a very high opinion of the aerial ladder, nor of any character of very high extension ladders not supported at the top as well as at the bottom; in his opinion it would be well to enact a law prohibiting persons from sleeping in apartments beyond the reach of ordinary ladders; he believed that in the event of a reduction of the salaries of the firemen or policemen, the resignations on that account would be few, and that plenty of applicants would appear for the positions of those who might object; the establishment of a cadet, or grade system, in both the Fire and Police Departments, had his unqualified approval; as a whole, he believed the former department was very well managed, and could not be much improved by any legislation.

Chief Eli Bates testified that his connection with the department began in 1846, since which period he had passed through nearly all the grades of rank; he received his appointment as Chief on May 19, 1873, his position immediately prior to that date having been that of Assistant Chief. He next gave the committee an idea of the insufficient water supply down town, and the inadequate capacity of the pipes. Being examined relative to the ladder accident at the plaza in East Broadway, he said that the overloading of the upper section evidently caused the break. At this point the committee adjourned.

The Assembly Quarantine Investigating Committee held a session yesterday at the office of Mr. Waehner. Deputy Health Officer Mosher was first examined, mainly as to the duties of the Health Officer and the fees pertaining to the office. In regard to the latter, he testified that he knew nothing as to what was their aggregate amount for any given period, and, so far as he knew, there was no record kept showing their amount; the only fees received were those authorized by law for boarding all vessels arriving in the harbor, and fees for the fumigation of vessels from infected ports and for vaccination; After a brief conference with Commissioner Judd Mr. Waehner asked Dr. Mosher whether the steam-tender Fenton was used for the collection of ship news. The Doctor replied that that was Mr. Judd's question; that it grew out of a personal affair between Mr. Judd and the Health Officer, and that he thought it was not proper to attempt to make him a party to this personal matter. He would answer that question, however, by saying that the vessel was not used for that purpose.

President Steers then produced a long written statement which he said he desired to present to the committee. It was a history of the conduct of quarantine affairs since he had been in the department. In the course of the reading he asserted, as a part of the document, that reports had been current that the Health Officer is using the Quarantine boat for the collection of ship news, and receiving as compensation for such services the sum of $95 a week. "These reports," he continued, "have come to us in such shape that we are disposed to believe them." The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

The Assembly Committee on Crime met yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. T. Cooper Campbell presiding. Justice James T. Kilbreth was examined, and testified regarding the summary powers of Magistrates, the difficulty of convicting persons who keep disorderly houses, on account of lack of evidence, and the want of sufficient facilities in the Court of General Sessions to try criminals promptly. He said that, of all the cases which came before him, ninety per cent. was due to the use of liquor, and he recommended that the bail in cases of violation of the Excise laws should be increased. He next gave an account of his routine duties as a Police Justice, and suggested that the District Attorney should be represented at Special Sessions, in order to afford assistance to the court in the prosecution of the cases which come before it.

Mr. Mathias M. Dancer, of No. 50 West Eleventh street, whose house was recently robbed of about $100,000 worth of bonds, testified that the thieves had not been since arrested, but part of the property was recovered through negotiations with his lawyer. He said that the value of the bonds recovered was about $50,000. Several owners or agents of houses, occupied by disreputable persons, were examined, and they were cautioned to get rid of their tenants, otherwise they would be prosecuted for renting houses for immoral purposes. The committee adjourned to meet at the House of Refuge to-morrow.

THE EAST SIDE FIRE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER—DAMAGE TO THE TENEMENT-HOUSES.

The fire which destroyed the brewery of David Jones, in Sixth street, near Avenue C, on Tuesday evening, a full account of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, burned all night, and was not finally extinguished until after daylight yesterday morning. All through the night two powerful steamers were kept at work throwing copious streams of water on the heated and smoldering ruins, as it was feared that the intense heat might penetrate the walls of the adjoining tenement-houses and set them on fire, but this catastrophe was prevented by the cautionary measures adopted by the Fire Department. No accurate estimate of the loss sustained by Mr. Jones has yet been made, but it is believed that it will not exceed the figures originally published in THE TIMES.

The tenement-houses situated in the rear of the lots on Seventh street and immediately in the rear of the brewery, and which were crushed in by the falling of the rear wall of that building, are as follows:

No. 206 Seventh street, owned by Samuel Weil, damage, $3,000; insured. No. 208, owned by Nathan Langschur, damage, $1,000; no insurance. No. 210, owned by Jacob Schroeder, damage, $2,000; insured. No. 212, owned by Abraham Bernheim, damage, $4,000; insured. The tenants of these houses having received notice in season, succeeded in removing nearly all their household effects to places of safety before the wall fell, and consequently sustained but very slight losses.

The fireman who was injured by the falling of a portion of the rear wall on Tuesday evening was Thomas Head, of Engine Company No. 5. He was standing in the yard of the tenement house No. 208 Seventh street, having charge of a pipe when the wall fell. He was struck by a portion of the débris and was severely injured.

Orlando M. Cram, engineer of steamer No. 5, while oiling the machinery of the steamer, which was engaged in throwing water on the smoldering ruins at 6 o'clock, had his left hand caught in some part of the machinery and lost two fingers. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

While Edwin Mushlit, of No. 170 Delancey street, was standing in a crowd near the fire on Tuesday evening he was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $220, by a light-fingered thief, who escaped with his booty.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

President McLean, of the Stock Exchange, has received a communication from Mr. Gaylor, Superintendent of the Post Office City delivery, urging on the Exchange to assist him in driving the "put and call" swindlers from the street. Mr. Gaylor advises that some one familiar with the business of the street draft a bill for that purpose, and he offers to place it in the hands of a Senatorial representative who will secure its passage in the next Legislature. Mr. Gaylor adds that all these persons have been "saw-dust swindlers" until forced to give up that business by the operation of special laws directed against it. President McLean is daily in receipt of between thirty and forty letters from victims of these scoundrels asking the Exchange to afford them redress. A few weeks ago 5,000 stamped envelopes, containing the circulars of these scoundrels, were put into the Post Office, and Postmaster James could do nothing but distribute them in the lock-boxes. He has, in consequence, been overwhelmed with indignant complaints from the owners of the boxes, and he has, therefore, determined to be no longer at the mercy of the swindlers. Mr. Gaylor's letter is the result of this determination, and there is no doubt that the Stock Exchange will do its best to further his efforts.

DR. STORRS AND THE BRICK CHURCH

HIS LETTER DECLINING THE PASTORATE—HIS REASONS FOR NOT ACCEPTING THE CALL.

Rev. Dr. Storrs' letter declining the call to the pastorate of the Brick Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, extended to him by that congregation was read by ex-Gov. Morgan at the weekly meeting at the Brick Church last night. Mr. Odell, who offered the prayer with which the meeting closed, asked God to look down upon the church in this their great necessity and to send them a servant who should be powerful in the ministration of Christ and influential in the saving of souls. The following is the text of the letter:

To the Congregation of the Brick Church, New-York:

MY DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS: Your call to me to become your Pastor, made on the 27th of October, has now been before me for more than three weeks. The reasons why, in your judgment, I should accept it have been fully presented by your committee, with a clearness and force to which nothing could have been added; and I have given those reasons the most careful, cordial, and earnest consideration. I am fully sensible of the manifold attractions of that eminent post of Christian influence and usefulness to which you have done me the honor to invite me. Your pulpit had already a historical fame when Dr. Spring, in his young manhood, became your Pastor. How largely his long and fruitful ministry added to its renown the country knows. One could not hereafter stand in it, I am sure, without being quickened in every power for the work of the ministry. Your memorable past, not dead but vital, would urge him with incessant motive to the faithful discipline and use of his forces, that he might with God's help advance the supreme and immortal cause to which abilities so signal have before been devoted.

I recognize fully, too, the rare opportunity presented by your call for fresh Christian work, in a field wholly new, yet not far removed from that to which I shall always be bound by many tenacious and tender ties; with the welcome assured from the outset, of many friends already made; with the cordial co-operation of brethren in the ministry whom I have long honored; with the aid of many collateral institutions, of libraries, &c., which I should value; and with the chance of reaching more directly influential minds from all parts of the country, the opportunity for which is certainly greater in New-York than elsewhere. Nor have I the slightest doubt, after the frank and sufficient conference which I have had with the officers of your church, that, if I were to become your Pastor, I should find myself working in entire harmony with them and with you in the common effort to make the Brick Church a delightful and beneficent Christian home to those worshiping in it, and a distributing centre of rich and salutary evangelical influence to the great community grouped around it.

Brethren, the argument is all before me, and nothing further is needed on your part to expand or enforce it. But upon the other hand the arguments which oppose my acceptance of your call, and which urge my continuance in the position that I have long and happily occupied, after the most careful and deliberate scrutiny I can give them, appear to me too strong to be resisted; of a character and a force to be properly controlling over my action. I need not recite these in detail. Perhaps they would not appear to you as valid and constraining as they seem to me. But the pressure of them upon my own mind increases with the reflection that I give to the subject. It is, on the whole, so continuing and imperative that I cannot but accept the conclusion to which they lead. After waiting patiently for all the light which I could get from many sides, and after seeking earnestly for the silent inward guidance of the Master, my conviction is strong that I ought to decline, as I now do decline, your very impressive and persuasive invitation. But, dear friends in Christ, I see before your venerable, liberal, and energetic church, under the leadership of some one else, a grand career of usefulness and prosperity, in the expectation of which I most unfeignedly rejoice with you, and in which you will have the completest sympathy of all who remember how focal to the country is that crest of New-York on which you are placed. Every one who believes in the Gospel as a Divine message of mercy to the world, and who desires its wide and effective proclamation in the earth, must earnestly pray for your ever-increasing Christian power. Assuredly I shall, and I beg you to feel, what certainly is true, that, though I do not feel at liberty to accept your invitation, almost no other call to any position known to me would have occupied my thoughts so long as has this, or would so nearly have persuaded my judgment; and that, though I cannot become your Pastor, I shall be always faithfully your friend and brother in Christ.

R. S. STORRS.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1875.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

It had been supposed that the formal order and decree removing Mr. William S. Carman from the Receivership of the Third Avenue Savings Bank and appointing his successor would have been entered yesterday, but, owing to the fact that Judge Westbrook returned home yesterday to spend his Thanksgiving, and that it will take him a little while to consider the conflicting claims of those put forward for the position of Mr. Carman, the question of agreeing upon a form of order was put over until to-morrow morning, when Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, counsel for some of the depositors, says a form will be agreed upon by counsel and submitted, a blank being left for the insertion of the name of the appointee to be selected by Judge Westbrook, Mr. Carman, in the meantime, exercising no other powers as Receiver beyond the receiving of interest on securities and keeping the custody of the assets of the bank.

THE CASE OF CAPT. M'ELWAINE.

The trial of Capt. John McElwaine, of the Seventh Precinct, who is charged with having allowed a panel-house to exist at West Thirty-seventh street, in January, 1874, while in command of the Twentieth Precinct, was resumed before Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis yesterday. Superintendent Walling and a number of other witnesses were examined for the defense, and their testimony went to show that Capt. McElwaine did all in his power to arrest the woman who had robbed Mr. Pennoyer in the house in question. The accused then took the stand and made a statement in his own behalf, in which he detailed all his actions in reference to this panel-house, and explained his efforts to arrest the thief. The case was then closed, and the testimony was referred to the full board for consideration.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Koenigheim & Co., of San Antonio, Texas, have failed, owing large amounts to New-York merchants. One of the firm is in town at present, and steps are being taken to have him arrested, on the ground that he fraudulently made large purchases knowing that the concern was insolvent.

Emanuel Buchstein, gloves and trimmings, No. 93 Grand street, made an assignment yesterday.

Jesse H. Baldwin, who failed this week, was the successor of the notorious Heath Manufacturing Company, which was identified with the Tweed Ring. It is regarded as a little curious that his assignee should be Lorin Ingersoll, one of the firm of Ring furniture-makers.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia an indictment was found and filed Oct. 30, 1875, against Julius Witkowski, David C. Stewart, Henry Felterberg, Aaron Brummer, Gen. James S. Negley, Louis Pick, and James T. Elliott, for alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States Government out of $20,000, in offering a false claim upon it. It is alleged that the claim made was for 4,140 logs said to have been furnished, in October, 1862, to Capt. James St. Clair Morton, Engineer in the United States Army, for the defense of Nashville, Tenn. It is alleged against Gen. Negley that he certified the claim, while he had no personal knowledge of any such transaction. Witkowski was arrested in this City yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Newcomb on a warrant from Washington. He was taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, and committed to the custody of the Marshal for the purpose of being taken to that city for trial. His counsel, Samuel Boardman, then made application for his release upon bail to Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, which was granted, and the amount fixed at $10,000, to appear in Washington for trial, Dec. 7. The bail was furnished, his wife and Barthold Meyer becoming sureties.

A RIVER-THIEF SHOT.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a gang of river-thieves landed on the wharf at Pier No. 28 East River, and attempted to cut the mooring lines of the schooner James W. Brown. Before they had succeeded they were observed by E. Mahoney, the mate of the schooner, who fired upon them. They at once sprang into their boat and disappeared in the darkness. From the actions of the thieves after receiving his fire, Mahoney is under the impression that he wounded one of them.

THE SCHOOLS IN THE CONSTITUTION.

At a meeting of the American Common School League, held Tuesday evening, Mr. F. J. Ottarson proposed, as one of the objects to be sought by the league, that provision for the establishment, support, and care of common schools should be made in the Constitution of the State. He was in favor of placing the schools out of danger from party conflicts, and this was the proper way to do it. The Legislature just chosen would, he thought, readily pass the necessary concurrent resolution that must be readopted by another Legislature, to be elected with special reference to the school question, and so the people would, in voting for Assemblymen, indirectly vote upon the school question. No one could doubt the result. Then, in 1877, the people would adopt the amendment by a vote which would be practically unanimous, and so put the schools forever beyond party meddling.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

A GIRL OF THIRTEEN LEADING A DEPRAVED LIFE—HER CAREER OF CRIME DEPICTED.

On the afternoon of the 19th instant Mrs. Bushman, wife of a respectable German mechanic, living at No. 436 West Fifty-second street, called at the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, in Forty-seventh street, accompanied by her niece, Amanda Bushman, aged thirteen years, and asked to see Capt. Ward. On being shown into the Captain's room, Mrs. Bushman informed that official that she had learned from her niece of the existence of a gang of thieves in the precinct, and desired to place the information at the disposal of the authorities. Mrs. Bushman stated that on her marriage she adopted the little girl, who was an orphan daughter of her husband's brother, and had since kept her in her family, sending her to school every day. They attended the Lutheran Church in Forty-second street, at the Sunday-school of which Amanda became acquainted with Katie Koenig, aged thirteen years. This child, the daughter of Nicholas Koenig and Mary Koenig, Germans of the lowest class, lived with her parents in a miserable shanty at No. 553 West Fortieth street, the first floor of which was occupied by a junk dealer named James Campbell. Little Amanda was induced by Katie Koenig to play truant from school, and soon discovered that Katie's principal occupation was stealing whatever she could lay her hands on in stores and dwelling-houses in the ward, and carrying the plunder home to her parents. On Wednesday, the 17th, little Amanda went out with Katie and remained all night in the shanty occupied by the Koenigs. When she came home on Thursday her aunt chastised her, and the child confessed that she had accompanied Katie Koenig on the stealing expeditions. Little Amanda said she was out three days with Katie Koenig. On Friday, the 12th inst., they went out and Katie tried to steal some bread from a store in West Thirty-eighth street, but the shop-keeper shook his first at her and she ran away. She then tried to steal from a store in Tenth avenue, and failing again went home. On Monday, the 15th, she stole some bread and milk from various private houses. On Monday evening Mr. Bushman went to the shanty of the Koenigs to look for his niece, but they denied she was there, although she was secreted in an adjoining room. On Wednesday Katie went out again, accompanied by Amanda. She stole a milk can from Mr. S. R. Barrett, of No. 800 Sixth avenue, and a bag of flour from Mr. Geiderman, of No. 571 Eleventh avenue. Having brought these home she went out again and robbed the residence of Dr. Heuschel, No. 26 West Forty-second street. Dr. Heuschel purposed giving a party on Wednesday evening, and had ordered a quantity of game—about twenty brace of birds. These were hung up in a game-closet under the stoop. By an oversight the cook had left the area door open, and Katey sneaked in and stole the game. Dr. Heuschel's party would have been a failure, were not the robbery discovered in time to purchase more game. On hearing Mrs. Bushman's story and that of the little girl, Capt. Ward and Officer Cottrell proceeded to the shanty in Fortieth street and arrested the girl Katie Koenig and her father and mother and Campbell, the junk dealer. On searching the premises the Police found two milk-cans owned by Mr. Barrett and a quantity of bed-clothing stolen from Mr. D. Crounse, of No. 601 Tenth avenue. In Campbell's possession they found a number of brass castings and blocks of white metal, which had been stolen from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. The prisoners were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, when all four were committed for trial. The case of Katie Koenig was called up in the Court of Special Sessions on Tuesday, when, on the evidence of little Amanda Bushman, she was convicted of petit larceny and sent to the House of Correction. Koenig, his wife, and Campbell will shortly be tried for receiving stolen goods.

THE LATE SENATOR FERRY.

INCIDENTS OF THE LAST DAYS OF THE CONNECTICUT STATESMAN.

The Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette* gives the following information concerning the last days of the late United States Senator Orris S. Ferry, of that State:

"His last public effort in the Senate was to pronounce a tribute of affection to his deceased colleague, Senator William A. Buckingham. He was quite prostrated when the news reached Washington that his friend and co-laborer had passed away. In the preparation of that tribute Senator Ferry received a significant admonition that his mental powers were being most seriously involved, in that decay of his physical system which had been progressing for many months. This disease, it may here be stated, is the same that affected Senators Sumner and Wilson, and afflicted Senators Morton, Cattell, and others—a perishing of the spinal chord. During the past Summer his physical strength seemed at times improved. His appetite and nutrition were such as to give promise of many more days of usefulness. In this belief he had made all his arrangements for going to Washington at the beginning of the December session, and had re-engaged his last year's quarters for himself and family. A short time since he conceived the idea that the morphine which was being hypodermically administered to him to arrest the progress of his disease and allay the excruciating pains with which his system was constantly racked, was working a disastrous effect upon his brain. With the concurrence of his family and approval of his physicians he repaired to Brooklyn and placed himself under the personal care of a physician there who had made similar ailments a specialty. Probably at no time within the past three years would death have been anything but a welcome release from his intense physical sufferings, but to him a thousand deaths were preferable to a beclouded intellect. In this resolve he successfully struggled through to a complete release from its thralldom. But the disease of the spine had made more rapid progress than he or his physicians knew, and his more recent agony of brain was found to emanate not from morphia but from a fatal spread of the disease to the head. Conscious that he was failing, he became exceedingly anxious to be brought back, and on Saturday last kind hands and loving hearts escorted him to the home he so ardently longed to reach. He stood the journey remarkably well, but during the night a severe hemorrhage of the bowels set in, which soon so reduced his vital forces that his final end and release from suffering became an immediate certainty. At 2:15 o'clock of Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, he peacefully 'fell asleep.'"

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

The Albany *Morning Express* appeared on Monday in a new dress, and congratulates itself upon its steadily growing prosperity. It is an excellent family paper and deserves its good fortune.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Territorial Enterprise*, whose office was burned in the great fire, was not daunted by its loss, but continued to appear regularly, although reduced one-half in size. On the 16th inst. it resumed its old proportions, wearing the old familiar look, so far as it could be presented with new type, and said, with characteristic courage: "Our pleasant rooms are gone; our books, maps, and files; all the help which through fourteen years had been accumulated to assist in making a newspaper valuable and interesting; but we mean by a little harder work to so far as possible conceal these our losses that the public will have no cause to say, 'The *Enterprise* is no more as of old.' Indeed, we almost feel like asking pardon for having mentioned our little troubles in the presence of the ruin and wreck around us. But, as this journal has been the daily visitor of this people since when Virginia City was a little hamlet; as it has heralded everything of good or of ill which has happened to the place or the State for fourteen years, it will continue in the future, careful that the fair name it bore in the past shall be kept bright—careful to so impress the people that they will always believe that if what the paper says is not true, it was meant to be by those who prepared it. And though the clouds seem very dark to-day, though hearts are sinking and cherished hopes have been rudely overthrown by the devastation which has smote the city, still we tell our friends there is nothing to despair about; there has nothing happened that cannot be overcome; there is nothing that depresses this whole people that cannot be driven away. Some simple duties are before us, and to fulfill them is our first task as a community. The city must be rebuilt, even though clouds are dark and though storms beat; and none of us must forget that for the present at least there must not be a heart closed to the suffering around us. The Coast has been most generous to our poor; but to outsiders our calamity begins already to look a good way off; while the poor are still here, and a world of suffering will be experienced by us yet for weeks and months. This we must all help alleviate as far as possible. We are surrounded on all sides by a splendid race of people, and though things are a little rough, we must so live as to prove ourselves worthy of our surroundings, and must never forget, no matter what tempests rage, that the gods help those who help themselves."

DEDICATION OF A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 24.—The chapel of Holycross College was dedicated this morning. There were present Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield; Bishop Healy, of Portland; Bishop Hendricken, of Providence; Archbishop Williams, of Boston; Rev. Father Hughes, Vicar General of Hartford, and a large number of the clergy from various parts of New-England. The sermon was by Bishop Healy, and Pontifical high mass by Bishop O'Reilly, celebrant; Rev. J. J. Power, D. D., of Worcester, assisting priest.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

All the Government buildings will be closed to-day and to-morrow.

Postmaster James has been elected President of the Alumni Association of Madison University, Rev. E. Judson, Vice President, and Mr. J. F. Shroads, Secretary.

The rules of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor have been so far suspended as to allow long-range marksmen to practice during the hours usually devoted to short-range marksmanship.

Thomas Taylor, of Twenty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, a driver for Ratzger & Co., grain dealers, was run over by his truck in West street yesterday and almost instantly killed.

Among those who called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were John Kelly and Col. William T. Pelton, Secretary of Gov. Tilden. Some political significance was attached to their visit by politicians in the City Hall.

A team attached to a wagon owned by William A. Baldwin, of No. 29 Lexington avenue, ran away yesterday evening and came into collision with a horse owned by Michael Kerrigan, which was seriously injured.

Timothy J. Campbell and Frederick G. Gedney, Civil District Court Judges elect, the former in the Fifth and the latter in the Eighth District, were sworn in yesterday by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

George Flint and David McDonald assaulted James P. Winter with bottles, in the saloon at No. 445 Tenth avenue, beating him severely. McDonald escaped but Flint was arrested and held in $300 bail yesterday by Justice Morgan.

In the case of Albertina Bogenschwartz, whose death was attributed to injuries received at the hands of Jacob Siebert and his wife, the Coroner's jury rendered an open verdict yesterday and the Sieberts were discharged from custody.

The St. John's Guild appeals to the charitable, in view of the widespread distress existing among the poor, to send contributions of money, fuel, clothing, and food to the Master of the Guild, Rev. Alvah Wiswall, formerly of St. John's Church and now of No. 52 Varick street.

Notice was received at the Coroners' office yesterday that Henry Kabel, aged forty-five, of No 500½ West Forty-fourth street, had died from the effects of poison accidentally administered to him in mistake for medicine by his wife. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

The prizes offered by Mr. Garnier, and won during the late billiard tournament, were presented to the successful players yesterday in Mr. Garnier's billiard-rooms. The table used during the tournament, it was announced, had been presented by the maker to the Dion brothers.

The German Republican banquet which was to have been given last evening at Arion Hall has been postponed out of respect to the memory of the late Vice President Wilson until after his funeral shall have taken place. Due notice of the time and place of the banquet will be published.

The Fire Commissioners met yesterday to open bids for contracts. A contract to repair the houses of Engine Company No. 29, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, for $6,727, was awarded to Thomas Lennon, and a contract to furnish 400 telegraph poles, at $4 each, to James McKeel.

The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange yesterday established the following grades of barley: No. 1 Canada, No. 2 Canada, No. 3 Canada, No. 1 State, four-rowed; No. 2 State, four-rowed; No. 3 State, four-rowed; No. 1 State, two-rowed; No. 2 State, two rowed; no grade.

Morris Tierney, aged seventeen, of No. 237 East Forty-fourth street, and Joseph Herring, of No. 227 East Forty-fourth street, quarreled last night, when Herring stabbed Tierney three times in the back, injuring him severely. Tierney was taken to Bellevue Hospital and Herring escaped.

The Fifteenth Precinct Police last night raided on the disreputable houses No. 36 West Fourth street and No. 38 West Third street and arrested Louise Bernheim, Victoria Abilie, and Lillie Adams. The notorious Garibaldi called soon after at the station-house and endeavored to have the prisoners released. He was promptly put out.

A memorial was presented to Mayor Wickham yesterday by a number of owners of property on the upper portion of the island, requesting him to cause the bridge at Macomb's Dam to be repaired as soon as possible, and opened for the convenience of the public. The Mayor sent the memorial to the Park Department.

John Marks and his wife Laura, of No. 89 Amity street, were arraigned before Justice Morgan yesterday, at the Washington Place Court. Marks had been arrested while holding his wife down on the floor to keep her from setting the house on fire, she being intoxicated. Marks was discharged and his wife was fined $10.

The first regular meeting for the season of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held on Tuesday evening in the Mott Memorial Hall, Daniel Parish, Esq., presiding. A number of donations to the society of coins, medals, and books were reported, and a medal was exhibited in commemoration of the armed neutrality of Switzerland during the Franco-Prussian war.

Chester E. Parsons, an agent for a sewing-machine company, was tried yesterday at Special Sessions on a charge of assault. Sarah Huhm, the complainant, alleged that he entered her room and demanded certain machines belonging to the company. She refused to give them, and he assaulted her. Counsel showed that the real assailant was another person, and the prisoner was discharged.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Education has decided not to appoint for the present an Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools.

Caroline Boch and Mary Myers, arrested some days ago for shoplifting, were yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

There were 240 deaths reported to the Board of Health during the past week. Of these 28 were from small-pox and 24 from diphtheria.

The estimate of cost for the grading and paving of Stockton street, between Nostrand and Marcy avenues, as prepared by the Board of City Works, is $15,481 59.

Collector Furey will be ready to receive the taxes of 1876 on Wednesday morning. On all tax bills paid on that day a rebate of sixty cents on each $100 will be allowed. The rebate will be decreased two cents each day until the end of the month.

Edward Rowe took the oath of office yesterday morning as President of the new Park Commission. Mr. Cornelius J. Bergen was also sworn in as a Commissioner. The third member of the board will possibly be appointed at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

In the case of Jane Shields against Catherine Shields, both of whom claim to have been married to John Shields, who died possessed of a large fortune, and the former of whom sues for right of dower, the jury, after being locked up several hours, failed to agree. The case will be tried again in January.

"Andy" McClellan, a notorious policy dealer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of keeping a policy shop at No. 16 Red Hook lane, next the building occupied by the Board of Education. The books were seized, and Arthur Spooner, Jeremiah Bose, Patrick Colgan, and William Johnson, players, were arrested.

Henry Barkman, a carpenter, aged fifty-five years, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in the cellar of his residence, at No. 974 Atlantic avenue. Want of employment and extreme poverty are said to have been the causes which led Backman to take his life. He leaves a wife and five children absolutely destitute.

Officer Gilhardt, of the Fourth Precinct, was held in $500 bail by Justice Riley yesterday on a charge of clubbing James Carbery, a boy of fourteen, who resides at the corner of Steuben street and Myrtle avenue. Carbery was clubbed in a brutal manner because he asked the officer to cease clubbing his uncle, whom Gilhardt arrested for being engaged in a quarrel in his (Carbery's) liquor-store.

Last Summer Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt gave an opinion to the effect that the recent amendment to the Constitution with reference to the giving of public money to any corporation or association did not affect the Inebriates' Home in Kings County. The opinion has just been confirmed by the Court of Appeals. On the 1st November ten per cent. of the money received for liquor licenses and fines imposed on those found guilty of intoxication was due to the Home. The amount is $12,169.

NEW-JERSEY.

Two children who were coming out of the Eighth Ward public school, in Newark, yesterday afternoon were attacked and bitten by a mad dog.

Edward O'Connor, aged sixty-eight, was found dead in bed at his residence, on Monroe street, Newark, yesterday morning. He died of heart disease.

Herbert Lonqua, the boy who was struck by a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train near the Orange Valley Station last Monday, died yesterday morning.

On Tuesday night the Excise Commissioners of Newark held a meeting for the purpose of investigating charges against License Inspector Barier of receiving money for his own personal use from applicants for license, and that he was in the habit of charging $1 for transfer of licenses. The accused admitted the charges, but said that he did not mean to do anything wrong. The Commissioners decided that it was an error of judgment, and warned Barier not to do it again.

A constable armed with a warrant is in search of Oliver Davis, of New-York, who is accused of swindling several quarrymen in Union Hill and West Hoboken out of about fifteen hundred dollars.

John Koman, a Hollander, aged fifty years, living at Passaic, shot himself dead in his room yesterday morning. He had been demented for more than a year past. He leaves a wife and three children.

The Supreme Court has decided that the appointment of Councilman Leggett to the Controllership of Elizabeth was illegal, he being a Councilman at the time of his appointment, and consequently ineligible to any other office.

Matthew Chrystie and Archibald McCausland, the defaulting book-keepers at the First National Bank of Paterson, confess their guilt and are still in jail. Chrystie's embezzlement amounts to $2,100, and perhaps $3,000, and McCausland's to $300 or $400.

Henry Jaunson, an aged German gardener, who has resided in Greenville for many years, and who has lately become insane, left home early yesterday morning with the avowed intention of committing suicide. As he had not returned at a late hour last evening it is feared that he has carried his threat into execution.

A complaint has been made against Officer Reilly, of Newark, of administering a brutal and unnecessary clubbing to Thomas Doremus, whom he arrested for drunkenness. Several eye-witnesses state that Doremus, who is an old man, was passing quietly along the street, and that he accosted the officer civilly as he passed. The latter turned around and drawing his club, beat him about the head and shoulders in a brutal manner.

George W. Patterson, the ex-member of Assembly from Freehold, who was convicted of being a defaulter to the township of which he was Collector, has been fined $1,000 and sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the county jail, and to stand committed until the fine and costs of court are paid. It will be remembered that Patterson loaned the money to one of his bondsmen, who subsequently failed. Both the court and the Prosecuting Attorney acquitted him of any intent to defraud the township.

John Koman, a farmer residing at Lake View, committed suicide at his residence yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head with a single-barreled pistol. He has been demented for some time, and it was feared that he would do himself violence, but the proper precautions to prevent were thought to have been taken. Yesterday morning his wife left him alone for a short time, and on returning to the house found him lying on the floor of an unoccupied room, with a pistol wound in his head, and a rusty pistol clutched in his hand. Deceased was fifty years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

A passenger on the Washington through train on the Pennsylvania Railroad which arrived in Newark at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, created no little excitement by drawing a revolver and flourishing it around him in a dangerous manner, threatening to shoot some one. The employes on the train secured him with some difficulty, and at Newark he was handed over to an officer, who took him to Police Head-quarters. He gave his name as Hunt, and it was evident from his actions and wild talk that he was insane. He will be detained until his friends can be communicated with.

The Hoboken Common Council propose to investigate a charge of attempted bribery of one of its members, made against Otto F. Wegener, the City Surveyor. Wegener had a bill for $935 before the Council for services rendered in the public park, and, as alleged, endeavored to secure its payment by authorizing one George Klattenhoff to offer Councilman Cole $200, and afterward as much over $400 as the Council would pay. When the bill was presented for payment Councilman Cole denounced it as extravagant. The bill was finally cut down to $97 and ordered paid. A committee has been appointed to investigate the matter.

MINOR CRIMES.

While Mr. David Rook, of No. 136 West Sixty-first street, was riding on the rear platform of a Sixth avenue car between Nineteenth and Fortieth streets, he was robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $50.... The apartments of Mrs. Cordes, at No. 248 West Thirty-third street, during her temporary absence, were entered by thieves, who carried off wearing apparel valued at $45.... John McGowan, of No. 110 West Thirtieth street, was robbed by his room-mate of jewelry and clothing valued at $108.... Some unknown thieves broke two panes of glass in the window of George C. Hawthorne's horse-shoeing establishment, No. 1,369 Broadway, and stole ninety pounds of shoe-nails, valued at $25.... The store of Louis Gaolk, tailor, at No. 251 Clinton street, was entered by burglars through a rear window, and robbed of $50 worth of clothing.... A sneak-thief entered the office of Charles Shomber, at No. 94 Nassau street, on Tuesday evening, and walked off with two coats valued at $37.... While Miss Madelaine Burt, of No. 17 West Thirty-eighth street, was walking along Sixth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, on Friday afternoon, she was accosted by two young men, one of whom snatched her pocket-book, containing $10, from her hand, and made off with it.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY COURT.

The County Court of Richmond County, Staten Island, Judge Metcalfe presiding, met at Richmond on Tuesday. The Judge stated that in consequence of the accumulation of business just at the close of his term of office, it was desirable that the term should not last more than one day, and he requested that, where the parties would not suffer by delay, the cases be put off until the next term, which will be held in February by the County Judge elect Westervelt. The calendar was then called, and the cases were successively marked off for the term. During a recess of the court the members of the Bar held a meeting for the purpose of taking suitable action on the occasion of the retirement of Judge Metcalfe from the bench. Mr. Nathaniel W. Wyeth was Chairman and Mr. D. H. Cortelyou clerk. A committee of three appointed for the purpose drafted a series of resolutions which were adopted expressive of the feelings of the Bar regarding the Judge's retirement, and another committee was appointed to request the Judge to sit for his portrait to be hung in some conspicuous part of the court room where he has presided for upward of a quarter of a century. The friends of the Judge tendered him a public dinner, which was given yesterday at Hodge's Hotel, Richmond.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. H. Sparks, of London, is at the Everett House.

Rev. William H. Gleason, of Newburg, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. William L. Bostwick, of Ithaca, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prof. Mark Bailey, of New-Haven, is at the Hoffman House.

Profs. S. E. Tillman, and W. S. Wyatt, of West Point, are at the Sturtevant House.

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST CLERK ARRESTED.

For some time past Mr. Henry H. Stutsbury importer of silk handkerchiefs, doing business at No. 462 Broadway, has missed a large quantity of valuable stock. The case was placed in the hands of Officer Lake, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who last night arrested Charles Heald, aged twenty-four, of No. 124 East Twenty-second street, salesman for Mr. Stutsbury, and found $150 worth of stolen handkerchiefs in his possession. Heald, who is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been in Mr. Stutsbury's employ for four years, and possessed the full confidence of his employer. He will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

A MOST USEFUL INVENTION IS DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is an unfailing relief for pain, and is the only specific known for Piles, Corns, and all Skin Diseases. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. C. C. Allen, Samuel Ames, James A. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. George St. Amant, Mrs. Henry C. Baird, Mr. Barrett, James O. Bedell, E. E. Bentall, T. W. Bentall, C. E. Bill, Jr., G. C. Bill, H. P. Boughton, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, infant, and two children, Miss Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. J. Brewster, Mrs. Mary Burden, Ira Bursley, Mrs. Chesbrow and two children, Miss Maud Clarke, Andrew Cook, Mr. and Mrs. P. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crampton, William Doyle, A. J. Drexel, Miss Saffie Drexel, Miss Mae Drexel, H. P. Dunnill, Miss Mary H. Finn, D. E. Fleming, G. Vesey Fitzgerald, two Misses Francis, Master Edson Gage, C. A. Galloney, Howard Gibb, R. F. Gregory, Mrs. Sarah E. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hathaway, Miss Frances W. Hilborn, Miss Sally W. Holyoke, Miss Hattie A. Howell, S. B. T. Howell, C. F. Hulse, B. P. Hutchinson, F. Jamieson, Edward Jonas, William M. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Carrington Macfarlane, Henry Mason, Jr., William Maughan, Miss H. B. McCook, R. L. McCook, James McCreery, John H. McFadden, J. Minstedt, Miss E. G. Mills, Miss A. G. Morgan, B. W. Nichols, George Parsons, Philo Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Robertson, infant, and two children, J. J. Schweitzer, Charles H. Scott, Mrs. John C. Scott, Miss T. Scott, Henry W. Sharpless, J. G. Sinclair, B. Leigh Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Speyr, A. Traver, Master G. S. Truxton, E. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, W. Wallace, H. C. White, Mrs. H. C. White, Jr., and two children, J. H. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Wilks, Miss Wilks, Miss Kate Wilks, E. L. Wilks, M. A. Wilks, Julius Wittkowski, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wright and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Pickering Clark, Miss Elizabeth Duggan.

In steam-ship Cornwall, for Bristol.—Henry R. Selby Hele and family, Sydney Mitchell, George W. T. Williams and wife, Misses Florence and Jessie Evans, Mrs. E. J. Tiemann, Miss Agnes Lymes, Edward Davies, Henry S. C. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Fred. Bryant and wife, Florence M. Cook, Charles Champness, S. Curnock and family, E. Jeffries and family, George Ham, Miss Elizabeth Fry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—Capt. Filder and wife, Robert Shakespeare, Mrs. M. De Lessaux, Walter Pile, S. Newmauch, J. P. Cobb, Mrs. D. Evans and two children, N. Sylvester, M. Fleming, Rev. M. Scoder, wife, and five children, D. Coveney, Mrs. J. A. Harrison, J. W. Kemp, E. Havemeyer, W. L. Boyle.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—P. W. Meehan, M. H. Goodge, J. W. Searing, A. P. Carter, F. E. Metcalf, T. J. Dunbar, L. Hertz, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Stewart and two children, M. Fredburg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:58 | Sun sets....4:35 | Moon rises..4:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:46 | Gov. Island..6:35 | Hell Gate....7:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Bothnia, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Eng., Charles G. Francklyn; Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Ga., William R. Garrison; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Defiance, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand; Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; Gellert, (Ger.,) Bavenas, Hamburg, via Plymouth, Reinhardt & Co.

Ships Emerald Isle, Nairn, Liverpool, Eng., Tapscott Bros. & Co.; St. John Smith, York, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Shamrock, Panno, Angier, Java, for orders, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Virginia L. Stafford, (Br.,) Curry, Smyrna, Turkey, James Henry; New-Brunswick, (Norw.,) Lassen, London, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Rebecca J. Moulton, Atwood, Sydney, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Anna Precht, (Ger.,) Moller, Lisbon, Port., Funch, Edye & Co.; Pekin, Seymour, Genoa, Italy, James W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayor Hamilton, Ber., Duncan McCail; Morning Light, Dill, Georgetown, Dem., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Pearl, Brightman, Port Spain, Trin., D. Trowbridge & Co.; J. A. Horsey, (Br.,) Coffill, St. Johns, N. F., J. A. Horsey; Ann Elizabeth, Burgess, St. Johns, N. F., Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Frank Walter, Layton, Norfolk, Va., via Western Branch, Slaght & Petty; A. D. Henderson, Henderson Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.; Martha A., (Br.,) Glass, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Signal, Saterly, Guilford, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle; James W. Brown, Kane, Jacksonville, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; J. & L. Bryan, Lee, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; John Mosser, Rhodes, Baltimore, Md., William Chalmers; Silver Star, Mahony, Para, Brazil, F. Moran; Koret, Dunham, Boston, Mass., and Bath, Me., Charles Twing.

Barge Altona, Miller, Newark, N. J., National Freight and Lighterage Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Morton, Jacmel Nov. 11, Aux Cayes 13th, and Port au Prince 16th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Left at Port au Prince, schrs. Chimo, Wooster, for Boston Nov. 14; Harry White, Hopkins, for St. Marc, to load for Philadelphia; Martha Maria, Vestry, from Wilmington, N. C., discg.; brig Mary Knowlton, for St. Marc in 4 ds., to load for New-York; arr. Nov. 16 steam-ship City of Galveston, from New-York. Left at Aux Cayes schr. Acara, for New-York, ldg.; at Jacmel schr. O. M. Marratt, Reed, for New-York Nov. 12; at Miragoane Nov. 12 bark Trait d'Union, Balline, for New-York, ldg.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London Nov. 7, with mdse. and 49 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 12, lat. 49 05, lon. 22 52, passed a steamer showing one red light, bound E.; 13th, lat. 48 38, lon. 29 26, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.; 22d, lat. 41, lon. 64 50, passed a brig-rigged German steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) via Rotterdam Nov. 6, with mdse. and 58 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the greater part of the passage. Nov. 16, lat. 49 20, long. 41 30, passed ship Francis Bourneuf, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) water-logged and abandoned; had lost part of foremast with fore-yard and main and mizzen masts; hatches were opened, and could see only one small boat on deck; Nov. 20, in lat. 44, lon. 56, passed ship Strathearn, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Reading, Coburn, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Duleep Singh, (of Liverpool,) Lloyd, Calcutta July 26, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to R. J. Cortis. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 16, and crossed the equator Oct. 19, in lon. 37; Aug. 20, lat. 23 34 S., lon. 58 01 E., spoke ship Othello, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Cork, 66 ds. out; Sept. 18, lat. 34 44 S., lon. 17 11 E., spoke ship Micmac, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Falmouth, 68 ds. out.

Bark Sophia R. Luhrs, Hopkins, Padang 96 ds., with coffee and spices to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 19, St. Helena Oct. 7, and crossed the equator 19th, in lon. 37; Oct. 24, lat. 9 N., lon. 40 40, spoke bark Estella, (of Stockton,) from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore, 19 ds. out; Nov. 3, lat. 19, lon. 51, spoke bark Mollie, (of Boston,) from W. coast South America, for Hampton Roads, 90 ds. out; 14th, lat. 27, lon. 47 55, spoke schr. Wm. R. Kingston, hence, bound S.

Bark Mary Pratt, Savin, Stettin Sept. 16, via Elsinore, with lead to Brett, Son & Co. Had westerly winds the entire passage; Nov. 6, lat. 43 40, lon. 48, had a hurricane from N. N. W. lasting 4 hours, during which lost fore and maintopsails.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 8 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to A. E. Tucker. Left in port brig Ezra, (Br.,) Milford, from Minatitlan and Key West, for Hamburg, put in Nov. 16 in distress.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keene, Dix Island, with granite to master.

Brig River Queen, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Fulton, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to C. Maddox—vessel to Gerhard & Brunner. Crossed the equator Oct. 10, in lon. 33; had light winds and calms to Bermuda, and from thence N. W. gales.

Brig Mary A. Chase, (of Portland,) Dolan, Fernandina Nov. 15, with naval stores to order—vessel to master.

Brig O. C. Clary, Ryder, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Memphis, (of Walton, N. S.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall Bros.

Brig Dashaway, (of Pictou,) Plum, Point-a-Pitre 24 ds., with logwood to H. A. Suan & Son. Had light winds to lat. 30, thence heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig C. C. Sweeney, (of Harrington,) White, Amsterdam 66 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Nellie Shaw, (of Machias,) Cates, Denia 56 ds., with fruit to Zuricalday & Arguimbau—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 5; has had strong N. W. gales from Oct. 15 to Nov. 7; lost and split sails and sprung a leak.

Schr. Olivia A. O'Mullen, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Holmes, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with 180 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Lord, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. William S. Farwell, Gregory, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Old Chad, Riley, Boothbay, with fish to Woodruff & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Cochrane, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to W. A. Parks.

Schr. Charles E. Raymond, Allen, Boston.

Schr. Amelia, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. Pointer, Searles, Wareham.

Schr. Belle, Mott, Lynn.

Schr. Julian Nelson, Hall, New-Bedford.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Smith, Richardson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ann S. Cannon, Saulsbury, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Emma, Howard, Block Island.

Schr. Jos. Wooley, Quinn, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Willow Harp, Horton, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Onrust, Heath, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Julia Ann, Howell, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Monell, New-Haven.

Schr. Twilight, Jones, New-Haven, for Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Ella Strickland, Strickland, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Racer, Howard, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Helen P., Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. United States, Baker, Hyannis.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Bothnia, for Liverpool; Columbus, for Havana; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; Georgia, for Charleston; Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; Richmond, for Richmond; Rattlesnake, for Philadelphia; ship Bremerlehe, for Bremen; barks Teekalet, for Leghorn; Kate Howe, for Havre; H. D. Stover, for Havana; Dagny, for Les Gables de Olmne; New-Brunswick, for ——; brigs Nellie, for St. Croix; Princess Beatrice, for Point-a-Pitre; Ann Elizabeth, for ——.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Sld., Nictaux, Trino, James Dale, Wetterhorn, Birmingham, Themis, Sophia Cook, Mary Agnes, Paramount, Ilex, Jason, Alberto, Rothesay, Majestic, Germania, Capt. Evers, Meridian, Edith Rose, Clara Jenkins, Ferreri, Eyvor.

Arr. out on the 30th ult., Sophie and Nicoline.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Fire Queen, Amy A. Lane, Prentiss Hobbs, Josephine, all at Gibraltar.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Lalla Rookh, Atlantic, Harriet McGilvery.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Ponce, Oberon, Lucy A. Nickels, Missouri, at Queenstown, Lillian M. Vigus, and Kate Agnes.

MOVILLE, Nov. 24.—The steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, of the Anchor Line, from New-York Nov. 13, for Glasgow, arr. to-day.

MOVILLE, Nov. 24.—The Allan Line steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, from Baltimore Nov. 11, via St. Johns, N. F., arr. here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The steamer City of Vera Cruz, from New-York Nov. 18, arr. here this morning.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS.
ALSO TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN SACQUES
WHICH IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.
C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY UMBRELLAS.
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
NOS. 498 AND 500 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN ON FRIDAY, NOV. 26,
a complete assortment of UMBRELLAS, made expressly for the holidays. The attention of dealers is solicited

SHEFFIELD
Table Cutlery.
Francis Tomes & Co.,
Having given special attention to this line of goods for many years, are prepared to offer
TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES,
Breakfast and Dinner Carvers,
In large variety, and at lower prices, than ever before exhibited in this market.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FURS.
ESTABLISHED 1833.
F. BOOSS & BROTHER,
NO. 449 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NO. 26 MERCER ST.,
CALL ATTENTION TO
THEIR LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEAL SACQUES
AND
LADIES' FURS.
ALSO A FULL AND VARIED LINE OF
LADIES' FUR TRIMMINGS,
SLEIGH ROBES, AND GAUNTLETS.
NO. 449 BROADWAY,
Through to
NO. 26 MERCER ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
Visit the Grand Exhibition
OF
FOREIGN GOODS.
OPENING DAY,
MONDAY, NOV. 29,
AT
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS,
Nos. 557 and 559 Broadway,
NEAR PRINCE ST.
Great Sale of Novelties and Curiosities,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, FOR ACCOUNT AND RISK OF A LARGE
COMMISSION HOUSE IN PARIS.
EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH TAKEN FROM BONDED WAREHOUSE.
TOYS AND DOLLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
REMEMBER,
557 AND 559 BROADWAY.

WE CONTINUE OUR SALE
OF
LACE CURTAINS,
SWISS,
FRENCH, AND
NOTTINGHAM,
FROM LOW NUMBERS UP TO THE HIGHEST DESIGNS IMPORTED.
AT
ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS.
CALL AND SEE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

CHENEY BROTHERS'
AMERICAN
BLACK AND COLORED
Gros Grain Silks.
Warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.
For real service undoubtedly the best and cheapest Silks made.
A full assortment of all the choice seasonable shades at
JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and my own house.
LUCCA. Your upright are extraordinary instruments, and deserve their great success.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.
WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully endorse her opinion. They have no rival anywhere.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
WAREROOMS,
NO. 112 5TH AV.
ABOVE 16TH ST.